

PREFACE.

WHATEVER force there may be in the complaint that in many schools an undue proportion of time has been assigned to Classics, the teaching of the Latin language must continue to hold an important place in every well-ordered educational programme. At the same time, considering the claims of other branches of study, it is of the utmost consequence that instruction in the elements of Latin should be cumbered as little as possible by what may be looked on as superfluous or extraneous.

In the present work an attempt has been made to supply, in a compendious form and at a very moderate price, what may be at once a suitable first year's course for classical pupils, and an introduction to Latin sufficient for pupils who intend to join the "modern side" in our secondary schools.

It has been considered advisable to keep the Exercises distinct from the Grammar, except that copious lists of words to be declined are given from the first, with a view to familiarize the learner with the in-

flections. All the grammatical principles and forms, which it is thought essential that beginners should commit to memory, are presented without any attempt at novelty in arrangement or treatment. The general plan of this part of the work is based on the excellent method of Ruddiman.

The Exercises at the end of the book may be commenced when the pupil has mastered the regular verbs. They have been carefully graduated, and are designed to exhibit the general structure and the commonest idioms of the language. As the translation of English into Latin will be found at first to be considerably more difficult than the translation of Latin into English, the second part of each exercise is more or less closely modelled on the first part.

Great care has been taken to render the work accurate and trustworthy. It will, it is believed, be found sufficiently complete in itself to obviate the need of any other text-book till the pupil proceeds to read the easier Latin authors.

Nouns in *-us* of the fourth declension are masculine; but *acus*, a needle; *domus*, a house; *manus*, a hand; *īdus* (pl.), the ides; *porficus*, a portico; and *tribus*, a tribe, are feminine. Those in *-u* are all neuter.

The dative and ablative plural of the following nouns end in *ibus*: *Acus*, a needle; *arcus*, a bow; *artus*, a joint; *lacus*, a lake; *partus*, a birth; *pecu*, cattle; *specus*, a den; and *tribus*, a tribe. *Portus*, a harbour; *genu*, the knee; and *veru*, a spit, have *-ubus* or *-ibus*.

Words to be declined.

Gradus,	a step.	Artus,	a joint.
Mannus,	the hand.	Tribus,	a tribe.
Motus,	a motion.	Exercitus,	an army.
Ictus,	a stroke.	Genu,	a knee.
Acus,	a needle.	Veru,	a spit.

FIFTH DECLENSION.

16. The Nominative Singular of Nouns of the Fifth Declension ends in *es*, and the Genitive Singular in *ei*.

Singular.			Plural.	
Nom.	<i>Dī-ēs,</i>	<i>a day.</i>	<i>Dī-ēs,</i>	<i>days.</i>
Gen.	<i>Dī-eī,</i>	<i>of a day.</i>	<i>Dī-ērum,</i>	<i>of days.</i>
Dat.	<i>Dī-eī,</i>	<i>to or for a day.</i>	<i>Dī-ēbus,</i>	<i>to or for days.</i>
Acc.	<i>Dī-em,</i>	<i>a day.</i>	<i>Dī-ēs,</i>	<i>days.</i>
Voc.	<i>Dī-ēs,</i>	<i>O day.</i>	<i>Dī-ēs,</i>	<i>O days.</i>
Abl.	<i>Dī-e,</i>	<i>from, etc., a day.</i>	<i>Dī-ēbus,</i>	<i>from, etc., days.</i>

All the nouns of the fifth declension are feminine except *dies*, which is masculine or feminine in the singular, but in the plural masculine only, and *meridies*, midday, masculine.

Dies and *res* are the only nouns of this declension which have the plural complete. *Acies*, *effigies*, *facies*, *glacies*, *progenies*, *series*, *species*, and *spes*, have only the nominative and accusative in the plural. The rest have no plural.

The *e* of the termination *ei* in the gen. and dat. sing. is long when preceded by a vowel, as in *dīēi*, but short after a consonant, as in *fidēi*.

Words to be declined.

Ros, <i>a thing.</i>	Acies, <i>an edge.</i>	Facies, <i>the face.</i>
Fides, <i>faith.</i>	Spes, <i>hope.</i>	Macies, <i>leanings.</i>

17. TABLE OF CASE-ENDINGS OF THE FIVE DECLENSIONS.

	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
	Singular.				
Nom:	ā	ūs, ōr; nt. um	various	ūs; nt. ū	ūs
Gen.	ae	ī	īs	īs	eī
Dat.	ae	ō	ī	ī; nt. ū	eī
Acc.	am	um	em; nt. like N.	um; nt. ū	em
Voc.	ā	ō, ōr; nt. um	like Nom.	ūs; nt. ū	ēs
Abl.	ā	ō	ō or ī	ū	ō
	Plural.				
Nom.	ae	ī; nt. ū	ēs; nt. ā or īā	ūs; nt. ūā	ēs
Gen.	ārum	ōrum	um or ūum	ūum	ōrum
Dat.	īs	īs	ībūs	ībūs	ōbūs
Acc.	ās	ōs; nt. ā	ēs; nt. ā or īā	ūs; nt. ūā	ēs
Voc.	ae	ī; nt. ū	ēs; nt. ā or īā	ūs; nt. ūā	ēs
Abl.	īs	īs	ībūs	ībūs	ōbūs

IRREGULAR NOUNS.

18. In some nouns the plural varies from the singular in gender, or in declension, or in both; as, *coelum*, n., heaven, pl. *coeli*, m.; *locus*, m., a place, pl. *loca*, n., places, and *loci*, m., passages in a book; *vas*, gen. *vāsīs*, n., a vessel, pl. *vāsa*, *vasorum*; *epulum*, n., a public banquet, pl. *epulae*, f., a feast.

The following nouns have a separate meaning in the plural :—

Singular.	Plural.
Aedes, <i>a temple.</i>	Aedes, <i>a house</i> ; also <i>temples.</i>
Auxilium, <i>assistance.</i>	Auxilia, <i>auxiliary troops.</i>
Bōnum, <i>something good.</i>	Bona, <i>goods, property.</i>
Carcer, <i>a prison.</i>	Carceres, <i>the barriers of a race-course.</i>
Castrum, <i>a fort.</i>	Castra, <i>a camp.</i>
Comitium, <i>the meeting place of the comitia.</i>	Comitia, <i>an election assembly.</i>
Copia, <i>plenty.</i>	Copiae, <i>forces</i> ; also <i>stores.</i>
Finis, <i>an end.</i>	Fines, <i>boundaries.</i>
Fortuna, <i>fortune.</i>	Fortunae, <i>the gifts of fortune.</i>

Singular.	Plural.
Gratia, favour.	Gratiae, thanks.
Impedimentum, a hindrance.	Impedimenta, baggage; also hindrances.
Lit̃ra, a letter of the alphabet.	Litterae, an epistle.
Op̃ra, labour.	Operae, workmen.
(Ops, obsolete) Gen. opis, help.	Opes, wealth, power.

The following nouns, with many others, are used in the plural only:—

Angustiae, straits.	Hiberna, winter-quarters.	Majores, ancestors.
Arma, arms.	Induciae, a truce.	Minae, threats.
Delleciae, delight.	Inimicitiae, enmity.	Moenia, walls of a city.
Divitiae, riches.	Insidiae, an ambuscade.	Reliquiae, remains.
Exuviae, spoils.	Lib̃ri, children.	Tenebrae, darkness.

ADJECTIVES.

19. Adjectives are either of the first and second declensions, or of the third only.

All adjectives having three terminations in the nominative singular (except thirteen*) are of the first and second declensions, and those having one or two terminations are of the third.

ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS.

20. Adjectives of the First and Second Declensions have in the nominative singular the masculine in -us or -er, the feminine in -a, and the neuter in -um; as, bonus, bona, bonum, good; tener, tenera, tenerum, tender; ater, atra, atrum, black.

The masculine and neuter are declined like nouns of the second declension, and the feminine like a noun of the first declension.

Bonus, m., Bona, f., Bonum, n., good.					
Singular.			Plural.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. Bōn-ūs	bōn-ā	bōn-um	Bōn-i	bōn-ae	bōn-ā
G. Bon-i	bon-ae	bon-i	Bon-ōrum	bon-ārum	bon-ōrum
D. Bon-ō	bon-ae	bon-ū	Bon-is	bon-is	bon-is
Ac. Bon-um	bon-am	bon-um	Bon-ōs	bon-ās	bon-ā
I. Bon-ū	bōn-ā	bōn-um	Bon-i	bon-ae	bon-ā
Ab. Bon-ō	bon-ā	bon-ō	Bon-is	bon-is	bon-is

* See p. 21.

Tener, *m.*, Tenera, *f.*, Tenerum, *n.*, *tender*.

Singular.			Plural.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
<i>N.</i> Tēnēr	tēnēr-ā	tēnēr-um	Tēnēr-i	tēnēr-ae	tēnēr-ā
<i>G.</i> Tēner-i	tēner-ae	tēner-i	Tēner-ōrum	tēner-ārum	tēner-ōrum
<i>D.</i> Tēner-ō	tēner-ae	tēner-ō	Tēner-is	tēner-is	tēner-is
<i>Ac.</i> Tēner-um	tēner-am	tēner-um	Tēner-ōs	tēner-ās	tēner-ā
<i>V.</i> Tēner	tēner-ā	tēner-um	Tēner-i	tēner-ae	tēner-ā
<i>Ab.</i> Tēner-ō	tēner-ā	tēner-ō	Tēner-is	tēner-is	tēner-is

Many adjectives ending in *er* drop the *e*, as:—Ater, *m.*, Atra, *f.*, Atrum, *n.*, *black*.

Singular.			Plural.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
<i>N.</i> Ater	atr-a	atr-um	Atr-i	atr-ae	atr-a
<i>G.</i> Atr-i	atr-ae	atr-i	Atr-orum	atr-arum	atr-orum
<i>D.</i> Atr-o	atr-ae	atr-o	Atr-is	atr-is	atr-is
<i>Ac.</i> Atr-um	atr-am	atr-um	Atr-os	atr-as	atr-a
<i>V.</i> Ater	atr-a	atr-um	Atr-i	atr-ae	atr-a
<i>Ab.</i> Atr-o	atr-a	atr-o	Atr-is	atr-is	atr-is

Words to be declined.

Novus, *new*.
 Caecus, *blind*.
 Gellidus, *cold*.
 Lib-er, -ēra, -ērūm, *free*.
 Fidus, *faithful*.
 Aeg-er, -ra, -rūm, *sick*.
 Ultimus, *last*.
 Calidus, *warm*.

Cavus, *hollow*.
 Mis-er, -era, -erūm, *wretched*.
 Noxius, *hurtful*.
 Sac-er, -ra, -rūm, *sacred*.
 Molestus, *troublesome*.
 Clarissimus, *most famous*.
 Rub-er, -ra, -rūm, *red*.

21. The following adjectives have *-iūs* (rarely *-iūs*) in all the genders of the genitive singular, and *-ī* in all the genders of the dative singular, but in the other cases are regular adjectives of the first and second declensions:—

ūn-us, -a, -um, <i>one</i> .	alter, altēra, alterum, <i>one of two, the other</i> .
ull-us, -a, -um, <i>any</i> .	ūter, utra, utrum, <i>which of two?</i>
null-us, -a, -um, <i>none</i> .	neuter, neutra, neutrum, <i>neither of two</i> .
sol-us, -a, -um, <i>alone</i> .	alius, ālla, āllud, <i>one of many, another</i> .
tōt-us, -a, -um, <i>whole</i> .	Gen. alius, alius, alius.

The genitive singular of *alter* is *alteriūs*.

Solus, *m.*, Sola, *f.*, Solus, *n.*, *alone.*

Singular.			Plural.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. Sol-us	sol-a	sol-um	Sol-I	sol-ae	sol-ū
G. Sol-ius	sol-ius	sol-ins	Sol-ōrum	sol-ārum	sol-ōrum
D. Sol-I	sol-I	sol-I	Sol-īs	sol-īs	sol-īs
Ac. Sol-um	sol-am	sol-um	Sol-ōs	sol-ās	sol-ū
I. Sol-ō	sol-ā	sol-um	Sol-I	sol-ae	sol-ū
Ab. Sol-ō	sol-ā	sol-ō	Sol-īs	sol-īs	sol-īs

22. Nouns and adjectives declined together.

Altus murus, *a high wall.*

Singular.			Plural.	
N.	Altus	murus	Alti	muri
G.	Alti	muri	Altōrum	murorum
D.	Alto	muro	Altis	muris
Ac.	Altum	murum	Altos	muros
I.	Alto	muro	Alti	muri
Ab.	Alto	muro	Altis	muris

Pulchra manus, *a beautiful hand.*

Singular.			Plural.	
N.	Pulchra	manus	Pulchrae	manus
G.	Pulchrae	manus	Pulchrarum	manuum
D.	Pulchrae	manu	Pulchris	manibus
Ac.	Pulchram	manum	Pulchras	manus
I.	Pulchra	manus	Pulchrae	manus
Ab.	Pulchra	manu	Pulchris	manibus

Arduum iter, *a difficult road.*

Singular.			Plural.	
N.	Arduum	iter	Ardua	itinerā
G.	Ardui	itinēris	Arduorum	itinerum
D.	Arduo	itinori	Arduis	itineribus
Ac.	Arduum	iter	Ardua	itinerā
I.	Arduum	itor	Ardua	itinerā
Ab.	Arduo	itinerō	Arduis	itineribus

Carus amicus, *a dear friend.*Clarus poeta, *a famous poet.*Latus ager, *a broad field.*Serenus dies, *a clear day.*Aeger puer, *a sick boy.*Tener filius, *a tender son.*Unus longus gladius, *one long sword.*Tutus portus, *a safe harbour.*Niger servus, *a black slave.*Magna insula, *a large island.*Longa pinus, *a tall pine.*

Constituta dies, <i>the appointed day.</i>	Magnum oppidum, <i>a large town.</i>
Tenera filia, <i>a tender daughter.</i>	Sacrum templum, <i>a sacred temple.</i>
Alia nova urbs, <i>another new city.</i>	Latum flumen (<i>gen. -inis</i>), <i>a broad river.</i>
Nostra alta domus, <i>our high house.</i>	Aegrum corpus (<i>gen. -oris</i>), <i>a sick body.</i>
Cava navis, <i>a hollow ship.</i>	Altum mare, <i>a deep sea.</i>
Magna dos (<i>gen. dotis</i>), <i>a large dowry.</i>	Utrum onus? <i>which load of the two?</i>
Acuta acus, <i>a sharp needle.</i>	

ADJECTIVES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

23. Adjectives of the Third Declension have, in the nominative singular, one, two, or three terminations; as,

Felix, <i>m.</i> ,	Felix, <i>f.</i> ,	Felix, <i>n.</i> , <i>happy</i> ;
Mitis, <i>m.</i> ,	Mitis, <i>f.</i> ,	Mite, <i>n.</i> , <i>meek</i> ;
Acer, <i>m.</i> ,	Acris, <i>f.</i> ,	Acre, <i>n.</i> , <i>sharp</i> .

Adjectives of this declension have *-e* or *-i* in the ablative singular; but those whose nominative singular neuter ends in *e*, with *memor*, *mindful*, *par*, *equal*, and *ingens*, *vast*, have the ablative in *-i* only.

The genitive plural ends in *-um*, and the neuter of the nominative, accusative, and vocative plural ends in *-ia*; but comparatives, and the word *vetus*, *old*, have *-um* and *-a*, and *celer*, *swift*, *dires*, *rich*, *memor*, *mindful*, *uber*, *fertile*, and some others, have *-um*.

			Felix, happy		
Singular.			Plural.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. Félix	felix	felix	Fēlic-ēs	fēlic-ēs	fēlic-ia
G. Fēlic-is	fēlic-is	fēlic-is	Fēlic-ium	fēlic-ium	fēlic-ium
D. Fēlic-i	fēlic-i	fēlic-i	Fēlic-ibus	fēlic-ibus	fēlic-ibus
Ac. Fēlic-em	fēlic-em	felix	Fēlic-ēs	fēlic-ēs	fēlic-ia
V. Felix	felix	felix	Fēlic-ēs	fēlic-ēs	fēlic-ia
Ab. Fēlic-ē or i	fēlic-ē or i	fēlic-ē or i	Fēlic-ibus	fēlic-ibus	fēlic-ibus

² *I* occurs generally when they are used as nouns, *i* when they are used as adjectives; as, *a sapiente*, by a wise man, i.e., a sage, but *sapienti consilio*; *cum divite*, with the rich (man), but *diviti cultu*. The same rule holds good with participles; thus, *animo gaudenti ac libenti*, with a joyful and willing mind; but in the case absolute *e* is used; as, *Romulo regnante*, because *regnante* is almost equivalent to *rege*.

Amans, loving.						
Singular			Plural.			
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.	
N. Amans	amans	amans	Amant-es	amant-es	amant-ia	
G. Amant-is	amant-is	amant-is	Amant-ium	amant-ium	amant-ium	
	etc.			etc.		

Mitis, Mitis, Mite, meek.						
Singular.			Plural.			
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.	
N. Mit-Is	mit-Is	mit-ō	Mit-ēs	mit-ēs	mit-ia	
G. Mit-Is	mit-Is	mit-ia	Mit-ium	mit-ium	mit-ium	
D. Mit-I	mit-I	mit-I	Mit-ibus	mit-ibus	mit-ibus	
Ac. Mit-em	mit-em	mit-ō	Mit-ēs	mit-ēs	mit-ia	
V. Mit-Is	mit-Is	mit-ō	Mit-ēs	mit-ēs	mit-ia	
Ab. Mit-I	mit-I	mit-I	Mit-ibus	mit-ibus	mit-ibus	

Mitior, Mitior, Mitius, meeker.						
Singular.			Plural.			
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.	
N. Mitior	mitior	mitius	Mitior-ēs	mitior-ēs	mitior-ā	
G. Mitior-is	mitior-is	mitior-is	Mitior-um	mitior-um	mitior-um	
D. Mitior-i	mitior-i	mitior-i	Mitior-ibus	mitior-ibus	mitior-ibus	
Ac. Mitior-em	mitior-em	mitius	Mitior-es	mitior-es	mitior-a	
V. Mitior	mitior	mitius	Mitior-es	mitior-es	mitior-a	
A. Mitior-eor	mitior-eor	mitior-eor	Mitior-ibus	mitior-ibus	mitior-ibus	

There are thirteen adjectives of the Third Declension ending in *er*,* which have three terminations. They have the masc. in *-er* (rarely *-ris*), the fem. in *-ris*, and the neut. in *-re*, and are declined as follows:—

Acer (rarely Acris), Acris, Acro, sharp.						
Singular.			Plural.			
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.	
N. Ācēr	ācris	ācrō	Ācrēs	ācrēs	ācrīa	
G. Acris	acris	acris	Acrīum	acriūm	acriūm	
D. Acrī	acri	acri	Acrībus	acribus	acribus	
Ac. Acrem	acrem	acro	Acres	acres	acria	
V. Ācēr	acris	acro	Acres	acres	acria	
Ab. Acrī	acri	acri	Acribus	acribus	acribus	

* *Acer*, sharp; *aldeer*, active; *campester*, belonging to a plain; *cellber*, famous; *celer*, swift; *equester*, equestrian; *paluster*, marshy; *pedester*, on foot; *puter*, rotten; *salūter*, wholesome; *silvester*, woody; *terrester*, belonging to the land; and *volūcer*, winged. All drop *e* before *r*, except *celer*.

Words to be declined.

• Fer-ox, <i>gen. -ōis, fierce.</i>	Facil-is, -is, -e, <i>easy.</i>
Fort-is, -is, -e, <i>brave.</i>	Faup-er, <i>gen. -ēric, poor.</i>
• Forti-or, -or, -us, <i>braver.</i>	Div-e, <i>gen. -itis, rich.</i>
• Celer, <i>swift.</i>	Sapienti-or, -or, -us, <i>wise.</i>
Fidēl-is, -is, -e, <i>faithful.</i>	Licet-or, <i>gen. -itis, lawful.</i>
Min-or, -or, -us, <i>less.</i>	Sen-ex, <i>gen. -is, old.</i>
Sapi-ens, <i>gen. -entis, wise.</i>	Am-ans, <i>gen. -antis, loving.</i>
Alacer, <i>active.</i>	

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

24. There are three degrees of comparison, the Positive, the Comparative, and the Superlative.

The comparative is formed by adding *-ior*, the superlative by adding *-issimus*, to the stem of the positive, found by dropping the termination of the gen. sing.; but adjectives in *-er* form the superlative by adding *-rīmus* to the nom. sing. masc.

The comparative is declined like *mitior*, *mitior*, *mitius*, and the superlative like *bonus*, *bona*, *bonum*.

Pos.	Comp.	Sup.
Altus, <i>high</i> (<i>Gen. alt-i</i>);	altior, <i>higher</i> ;	altissimus, <i>highest</i> .
Mitis, <i>meek</i> (<i>Gen. mit-is</i>);	mitior, <i>meeker</i> ;	mitissimus, <i>meekest</i> .
Tener, <i>tender</i> (<i>Gen. tener-i</i>);	tenerior, <i>more tender</i> ;	tenerissimus, <i>most tender</i> .
Acer, <i>sharp</i> (<i>Gen. acer-is</i>);	acrior, <i>more sharp</i> ;	acerrimus, <i>most sharp</i> .

The following adjectives form the superlative by adding *-līmus*, instead of *-issimus*, to the stem of the positive :—

Facilis, <i>easy.</i>	Humilis, <i>low.</i>
Difficilis, <i>difficult.</i>	Similis, <i>like.</i>
Gracilis, <i>tender.</i>	Dissimilis, <i>unlike.</i>

Thus:—*Pos. facilis, Comp. facillior, Sup. facillimus.*
Imbecillus or imbecillis, *weak*, has imbecillissimus and imbecillimus.

Verbal adjectives in *-dicus*, *-ficus*, and *-rīlus*, also *prorīlus*, *prudent*, form the comparative and superlative by changing *-us* into *-entior*, *-entissimus*, as if from corresponding forms in *-ens* (*gen. -entis*), thus:—

Pos. magnificus, Comp. magnificentior, Sup. magnificentissimus.
Egēnus, *needy*, has *egentior* and *egentissimus*.

Many adjectives are compared by prefixing to the positive *māgis*, more, to form the comparative; and *maximē*, most, or *admodum* or *valde*, very, to form the superlative; as, Pos. *idōnēus*, fit; Comp. *magis idōnēus*, fitter; Sup. *maximē*, *admodum*, or *valde idōnēus*, fittest, very fit. Adjectives ending in *us* preceded by a vowel (except those in *quus*), and in *ger* and *fer* (from *gero* and *fero*) are so compared.

25. The comparison of the following adjectives is irregular:—

Pos.	Comp.	Sup.
<i>Bōnus</i> , good,	<i>mēllor</i> ,	<i>optimū</i> s.
<i>Mālus</i> , bad,	<i>pējor</i> ,	<i>peccimū</i> s.
<i>Magnus</i> , great,	<i>mājor</i> ,	<i>maximū</i> s.
<i>Parvus</i> , small,	<i>mīnor</i> ,	<i>minimū</i> s.
<i>Multus</i> , much,	<i>plūs</i> ,	<i>plurimū</i> s.
<i>Dexter</i> , on the right hand,	<i>dexterior</i> ,	<i>dextimū</i> s.
<i>Sinister</i> , on the left hand,	<i>sinisterior</i> ,	<i>sinistimū</i> s.
<i>Nēquam</i> , worthless,	<i>nēquior</i> ,	<i>nēqualimū</i> s.
<i>Frūgi</i> (indec.), honest, frugal,	<i>frūgallor</i> ,	<i>frūgalissimū</i> s.
<i>Dives</i> , } rich,	{ <i>divitior</i> ,	<i>divitissimū</i> s.
<i>(Dis)</i> , }	{ <i>ditior</i> ,	<i>ditissimū</i> s. /

The following have two irregular forms of the superlative:—

Pos.	Comp.	Sup.
<i>Extērus</i> , outside,	<i>exterior</i> , outer,	<i>extrimū</i> s and <i>extimū</i> s, the last.
<i>Inferus</i> , below,	<i>inferior</i> , lower,	<i>infimū</i> s and <i>imū</i> s, lowest.
<i>Postērus</i> , behind,	<i>posterior</i> , later,	{ <i>postrimū</i> s, last.
		{ <i>postimū</i> s, posthumous.
<i>Sūpērus</i> , above,	<i>superior</i> , higher,	{ <i>summū</i> s, highest.
		{ <i>suprimū</i> s, last (in time).

The following have no positive:—

Pos.	Comp.	Sup.
_____	<i>Citērior</i> , placed on this side,	<i>citimū</i> s.
_____	<i>Dētērior</i> , worse,	<i>dētērrimū</i> s.
_____	<i>Intērior</i> , inner,	<i>intimū</i> s.
_____	<i>Ōclor</i> , swifter,	<i>ŏcissimū</i> s.
_____	<i>Pētior</i> , better,	<i>pētissimū</i> s.
_____	<i>Prīor</i> , former,	<i>primū</i> s.
_____	<i>Prōpior</i> , nearer,	<i>proximū</i> s.
_____	<i>Ultērior</i> , further,	<i>ultimū</i> s.

The following have no comparative:—

Pos.	Comp.	Sup.
Falsus, <i>false</i> ,	_____	falsissimus.
Inclutus, <i>sinuous</i> ,	_____	inclutissimus.
Invictus, <i>invincible</i> ,	_____	invictissimus.
Meritus, <i>deserving</i> ,	_____	meritissimus.
Novus, <i>new</i> ,	_____	novissimus.
Nuperus, <i>late</i> ,	_____	nuperissimus.
Par, <i>equal</i> ,	_____	parissimus.
Persuasus, <i>persuaded</i> ,	_____	persuasissimus.
Sacer, <i>secret</i> ,	_____	sacerrimus.
Virtus, <i>old</i> ,	_____	virtissimus.
Bellus, <i>fine</i> ,	_____	bellissimus.
Invitus, <i>unwilling</i> ,	_____	invitissimus.

The following, with most adjectives in *-ālis*, *-ilis*, and *-bilis*, and some others, want the superlative:—

Pos.	Comp.	Sup.
Diuturnus, <i>lasting</i> ,	diuturnior,	_____
Ingens, <i>great</i> ,	ingentior,	_____
Insignis, <i>famous</i> ,	insignior,	_____
Juvenis, <i>young</i> ,	júnior,	_____
Opimus, <i>rich</i> ,	opluior,	_____
Senex, <i>old</i> ,	senior,	_____

The forms *minimus natu* and *maximus natu* serve as the superlatives of *juvenis* and *senex*.

Anterior, being before, and *sequior*, worse, are used in the comparative only. //

NUMERALS.

26. The Numerals are divided into the following four classes:—

(1) Cardinals, expressing number absolutely; as, *unus*, *duo*, *tres*, one, two, three.

(2) Ordinals, expressing the order or place of an object in a series; as, *primus*, *secundus*, *tertius*, first, second, third.

(3) Distributives, expressing the number taken together in each instance; as, *terni*, three each time, or three to each.

(4) Adverbials, expressing the number of times a thing occurs; as, *bis*, twice; *quater*, four times.

	CARDINALS.	ORDINALS.	DISTRIBUTIVES.
1.	I. unus, a, um	primus, a, um, <i>first</i>	singūl, ac, a, <i>one each</i>
2.	II. duo, duae, duo	secundus, or alter, <i>second</i>	binī, ac, a, <i>two each</i>
3.	III. trēs, trēs, tria	tertius	ternī, triū
4.	IV. quatuor	quartus	quāternī
5.	V. quinque	quintus	quīnī
6.	VI. sex	sextus	sexī
7.	VII. septem	septimus	septēnī
8.	VIII. octo	octāvus	octōnī
9.	IX. nōvem	nōvus	nōvēnī
10.	X. decem	decimus	decī
11.	XI. undecim	undecimus	undecī
12.	XII. duodecim	duodecimus	duodēnī sīcū
13.	XIII. tridecim	tertius decimus	ternī dēnī, tre-
14.	XIV. quatuordecim	quartus decimus	quatūnī dēnī
15.	XV. quindecim	quintus decimus	quīnī dēnī
16.	XVI. sedecim	sextus decimus	sexī dēnī
17.	XVII. septendecim	septimus decimus	septēnī dēnī
18.	XVIII. duodeviginti	duodevicesimus	duodēvēcēnī
19.	XIX. undeviginti	undevicesimus	undēvēcēnī
20.	XX. viginti	vicesimus	vēcēnī
21.	XXI. viginti unus, or unus et viginti	vicesimus primus, or primus et vicesimus	vēcēnī singūlī
22.	XXII. viginti duo, or duo et viginti	vicesimus secundus (alter), or secundus (alter) et vicesimus	vīcenī binī
30.	XXX. trigintā	trigēsimus, or tricēsimus	trīcēnī
40.	XL. quadrāgintā	quadrāgēsimus	quadrāgēnī
50.	L. quinquāginta	quīnquāgēsimus	quīnquāgēnī
60.	LX. sexāginta	sexāgēsimus	sexāgēnī
70.	LXX. septuāginta	septuāgēsimus	septuāgēnī
80.	LXXX. octoginta	octogēsimus	octogēnī
90.	XC. nōnāginta	nōnāgēsimus	nōnāgēnī
100.	C. centum	centēsimus	centēnī
200.	CC. dūcenti, ac, a	dūcentēsimus	dūcēnī
300.	CCC. tricēnti, ac, a	tricēntēsimus	tricēnī
400.	CCCC. quadringēnti, ac, a	quadringēntēsimus	quadringēnī
500.	D. quingēnti, ac, a	quīngēntēsimus	quīngēnī
600.	DC. sexcenti, ac, a	sexcentēsimus	sexcēnī
700.	DCC. septingēnti, ac, a	septīngēntēsimus	septīngēnī
800.	DCCC. octīngēnti, ac, a	octīngēntēsimus	octīngēnī
900.	DCCCC. nongēnti, ac, a	nongēntēsimus	nongēnī
1000.	M. millo	millēsīmus	singūla millia
2000.	MM. duo millia, bis millo	bis millēsīmus	binā millia
10,000.	CCCLXXX. decem millia	decīēs millēsīmus	dēna millia
100,000.	CCCLXXX. centum millia	centīēs millēsīmus	centēna millia

ADVERBIALS.

1. <i>sēmel, once</i>	14. <i>quaterdecies</i>	80. <i>octogies</i>
2. <i>bi, twice</i>	15. <i>quindecies</i>	90. <i>nonagies</i>
3. <i>trī</i>	16. <i>sedecies</i>	100. <i>centies</i>
4. <i>quāter</i>	17. <i>septies decies</i>	200. <i>ducenties</i>
5. <i>quīnques</i>	18. <i>octies decies</i>	300. <i>tricenties</i>
6. <i>sexies</i>	19. <i>novies decies</i>	400. <i>quadringenties</i>
7. <i>septies</i>	20. <i>vicies</i>	500. <i>quingenties</i>
8. <i>octies</i>	21. <i>semel et vicies</i>	600. <i>sexcienties</i>
9. <i>novies</i>	20. <i>tricies</i>	700. <i>septingenties</i>
10. <i>dēcies</i>	40. <i>quadragies</i>	800. <i>octingenties</i>
11. <i>undēcies</i>	50. <i>quingagies</i>	900. <i>nongenties</i>
12. <i>duodēcies</i>	60. <i>sexagies</i>	1000. <i>millies</i>
13. <i>tredecies</i>	70. <i>septuagies</i>	2000. <i>bis millic</i>

Unus is declined like *solus* (see p. 19).

Duo, tres, and millia, are declined as follows:—

M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.	N.
N. Duo	duo	duo	Trēs	trēs	triā	MILLIA
G. Duōrum	duōrum	duōrum	Triam	triam	triam	MILLIAM
D. Duōbus	duōbus	duōbus	Tribus	tribus	tribus	MILLIBUS
A. Duōs orduo	duās	duo	Trēs	trēs	triā	MILLIA
A. Duōbus	duōbus	duōbus	Tribus	tribus	tribus	MILLIBUS

Ambo, ambae, ambo, both, is declined like *duo*.

The Cardinals from *quatuor* to *centum* inclusive are indeclinable; the hundreds are declined like the plural of *bonus*.

Mille as a noun is indeclinable in the singular, with a declined plural, *millia*, thousands, and is followed by the gen. pl.; as, *mille passuum*, a thousand (of) paces, or a mile; *duo millia passuum*, two miles. As an adjective it is plural and indeclinable; as, *mille passus*, a thousand paces, or a mile.

The distinction between the cardinal and distributive numerals will be evident from the following example:—*Sestertios centenos militibus dedit*, he gave 100 sesterces to each of the soldiers. *Sestertios centum*, etc., would mean that he gave only 100 among the whole.

The distributives are used instead of the cardinals with nouns which, though plural in form, have a singular meaning; as, *bina castra*, two camps; *binae literae*, two letters (epistles).

PRONOUNS.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

27. First Person. *Ego, I.*

	Singular.			Plural.	
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Ego,</i>	<i>I.</i>		<i>Nōs,</i>	<i>we.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Mei,</i>	<i>of me.</i>		<i>Nostri and nostrum,</i>	<i>of us.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Mihi,</i>	<i>to or for me.</i>		<i>Nōbis,</i>	<i>to or for us.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Mē,</i>	<i>me.</i>		<i>Nōs,</i>	<i>us.</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	—	—		—	—
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Mē,</i>	<i>from, etc., me.</i>		<i>Nōbis,</i>	<i>from, etc., us.</i>

Second Person. *Tu, thou.*

	Singular.			Plural.	
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Tū,</i>	<i>thou.</i>		<i>Vōs,</i>	<i>ye or you.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Tui,</i>	<i>of thee.</i>		<i>Vestri and vestrum,</i>	<i>of you.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Tibi,</i>	<i>to or for thee.</i>		<i>Vōbis,</i>	<i>to or for you.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Tū,</i>	<i>thee.</i>		<i>Vōs,</i>	<i>you.</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Tū,</i>	<i>O thou.</i>		<i>Vōs,</i>	<i>O ye or you.</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Tē,</i>	<i>from, etc., thee.</i>		<i>Vōbis,</i>	<i>from, etc., you.</i>

Third Person (Reflexive). *Sui, of himself, etc.*

Singular and Plural.

<i>Nom.</i>	—	
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Sui,</i>	<i>of himself, herself, itself, or themselves.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Sibi,</i>	<i>to or for himself, herself, itself, or themselves.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Sē or sēsē,</i>	<i>himself, herself, itself, or themselves.</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	—	—
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Sē,</i>	<i>from, etc., himself, herself, itself, or themselves</i>

(1) To all the cases of the personal pronouns, except the genitives plural and the nominative *tu, me* may be added to express the English *self*; as, *egomet, I myself. Tu* has *tute* or *tutemet. Sese* is commonly used instead of *semet*.

(2) The preposition *cum, with*, is joined to the ablatives as an affix,—*mecum, tecum, secum, nobiscum, vobiscum*, being used instead of *cum me*, etc.

(3) The genitives plural, *nostrum, vestrum*, are used only in the partitive sense; as, *quis nostrum?* which of us? The other genitives, *mei, nostri*, etc., are the gen. sing. neut. of the possessive pronouns, *meus, noster, tuus, vester*, and *suus*; as *memor mei*, mindful of my being, i.e., of me.

(4) *Sibi* is a reflexive pronoun referring to the subject of the sentence, and cannot therefore have a nominative case. When the nominative of the third person is expressed, *is*, *ea*, *id*, or *illū*, *illū*, is employed.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

28. The Possessive Pronouns are formed from the genitives of the personal pronouns, and are declined like the adjectives *bonus* and *ater*, except that *meus* has *mi* (sometimes *meus*) in the voc. sing. masc., and *tuus* and *suus* have no vocative.

Mens, mea, meum, *my* or *mine*.

Tuus, tua, tuum, *thy* or *thine*.

Suus, sua, suum, *his*, *her*, *its*, *their* (own).

Noster, nostra, nostrum, *our* or *ours*.

Vester, vestra, vestrum, *your* or *yours*.

The following three are declined like *felix* :—

Nostras, Gen. *nostrātis*, *belonging to our country*.

Vestras, Gen. *vestrātis*, *belonging to your country*.

Cujas, Gen. *cujātis*, *belonging to what country?*

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

29. *Hic*, *haec*, *hoc*, *this* (near me, or here), *the latter* of two objects mentioned before.

Singular.				Plural.			
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.	
N.	Hic	haec	hoc	HI	hae	haec	
G.	Hicjns	hājus	hājus	Hōrum	hārum	hōrum	
D.	Hic	haec	hoc	Hīs	hīs	hīs	
Ac.	Hanc	haec	hoc	Hōs	hās	haec	
V.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ab.	Hicō	hāc	hōc	Hīs	hīs	hīs	

Ille, *illa*, *illud*, *that* (near him, or yonder), *the former* of two objects mentioned before.

Singular.				Plural.			
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.	
N.	Ille	illa	illud	Ille	illae	illa	
G.	Illius	illius	illius	Illorum	illarum	illorum	
D.	Ille	illae	illud	Illis	illis	illis	
Ac.	Illum	illam	illud	Illos	illas	illa	
V.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ab.	Illo	illa	illo	Illis	illis	illis	

Is, ea, id, he, she, it, that (referring to objects mentioned before).

Singular.			Plural.			
N.	Is	eā	Id	Il	eae	eā
G.	Ejus	ējus	ējus	Eōrum	eārum	eōrum
D.	Ei	eī	eī	His or eis	his or eis	his or eis
Ac.	Eam	eam	Id	Eās	eās	eā
V.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ab.	Eō	eā	eō	His or eis	his or eis	his or eis

Istē, istā, istū, that (near you), and the adjunctive pronoun, *ipsē, ipsā, ipsum*, self, himself, etc., which is commonly joined to nouns and other pronouns, are declined like *ille*, except that *ipse* has *-um* instead of *-ul*.

Idem, eadem, idem, the same, is compounded of *is* and the syllable *dem*.

Singular.			Plural.		
N.	Idem	eādem	Idem	eādem	eādem
G.	Ejusdem	ejusdem	Eōrundem	eārundem	eōrundem
D.	Eidem	eidem	Hisdem or eisdem,—in all genders.		
Ac.	Eandem	eandem	Eosdem	easdem	eādem
V.	—	—	—	—	—
Ab.	Eōdem	eādem	Hisdem or eisdem,—in all genders.		

RELATIVE PRONOUN.

30. Qui, quae, quod, who, which, that.

Singular.				Plural.		
N.	Qui	quae	quod	Qui	quae	quae
G.	Cujus	cujus	cujus	Quorum	quarum	quorum
D.	Cui	cui	cui	Quibus	quibus	quibus
Ac.	Quem	quam	quod	Quos	quas	quae
V.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ab.	Quo	qua	quo	Quibus	quibus	quibus

The preposition *cum* is used with the abl. of this pronoun as an affix ; thus, *quocum, quibuscum*.

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

31. *Quis or qui, quae, quid or quod, who? which? what?*

	Singular.			Plural.		
<i>N.</i>	<i>Quis or qui</i>	<i>quae</i>	<i>quid or quod</i>	<i>Qui</i>	<i>quae</i>	<i>quae</i>
<i>G.</i>	<i>Cujus</i>	<i>cujus</i>	<i>cujus</i>	<i>Quorum</i>	<i>quarum</i>	<i>quorum</i>
<i>D.</i>	<i>Cui</i>	<i>oni</i>	<i>cui</i>	<i>Quibus</i>	<i>quibus</i>	<i>quibus</i>
<i>Ac.</i>	<i>Quem</i>	<i>quam</i>	<i>quid or quod</i>	<i>Quos</i>	<i>quas</i>	<i>quae</i>
<i>V.</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Ab.</i>	<i>Quo</i>	<i>quo</i>	<i>quo</i>	<i>Quibus</i>	<i>quibus</i>	<i>quibus</i>

The forms *quis* (generally) and *quid* are used as nouns, *qui* and *quod* as adjectives; as, *quid facis?* what are you doing? *quod flumen transiit?* what river did he cross?

Quisnam, quaenam, quidnam or quodnam, who then? what then? is an emphatic form of *quis*.

Uter, utra, utrum, which (of two)? (see p. 18).

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

32. *Aliquis, aliquis, aliquid or aliquod, some one.*

Ecquis, ecqua, ecquid or ecquod, whether any?

Nequis, nequa, nequid or nequod, lest any.

Siquis, siqua, siquid or siquod, if any.

Quispiam, quaequam, quidpiam or quodpiam, any.

Quisquam, —, quidquam or quicquam, any.

Quisque, quaeque, quidque or quodque, every one.

Quisquis, —, quidquid, whoever, only used in these two forms.

Quicumque, quaecumque, quodcumque, whoever.

Quidam, quaedam, quiddam or quoddam, a certain one.

Unusquisque, unaquaeque, unumquidque or unumquodque, each individual; Gen. unuscujusque.

Quilibet, quaelibet, quidlibet or quodlibet; and quisvis, quaevis, quidvis or quodvis, any one you please (of a number).

Uterlibet, utralibet, utrumlibet; and utervis, utravis, utrumvis, which (of two) *you please.*

Uterque, utraque, utrumque, each (of two), *both.*

Neuter, neutra, neutrum, neither of the two.

Ullus, ulla, ullum, any.

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FIRST LATIN COURSE.

1. THE Latin Alphabet is the same as the English, except that it wants the letter *w*.

Six of the letters, *a, e, i, o, u, y*, are Vowels; the rest are Consonants.

The Diphthongs are *ae* and *oe* (both pronounced as *ē*), *au, eu, ui*.

2. There are eight Parts of Speech:—

Declinable.

Indeclinable.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| (1) Substantive, or Noun. | (5) Adverb. |
| (2) Adjective. | (6) Preposition. |
| (3) Pronoun. | (7) Conjunction. |
| (4) Verb. | (8) Interjection. |

3. There are three Genders: Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter.

The masculine and feminine are not restricted to males and females as in English.

Names of males, months, and winds, and most of the names of rivers and mountains, are masculine.

Names of females, and most of the names of countries, islands, towns, trees, and precious stones, are feminine.

A word that denotes either a male or a female, according to the sense, is said to be of Common Gender.

Indeclinable words are neuter.

4. There are two Numbers: Singular and Plural.

5. There are six Cases: Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Vocative, and Ablative.

NOUNS.

6. Nouns are inflected by Gender, Number, and Case, according to five different Declensions, which are distinguished by the endings of the Genitive Singular.

Declensions,	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
Endings of Genitive Singular,	<i>ae</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>ūs</i>	<i>ei</i>

7. The following general rules are observed in the declension of nouns :—

(1) All neuter nouns have the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative alike, and have always *-ā* in these cases in the Plural.

(2) The Vocative is always like the Nominative, except that nouns in *-us* of the Second Declension have *-e* in the Vocative Singular.

(3) The Genitive Plural always ends in *um*.

(4) The Dative and Ablative Plural are always alike.

FIRST DECLENSION.

8. The Nominative Singular of Latin Nouns of the First Declension ends in *ā*, and the Genitive in *ae*.

Singular.		Plural.	
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Mens-ā, f., a table.</i>	<i>Mens-ae,</i>	<i>tables.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Mens-ae, of a table.</i>	<i>Mens-ārum,</i>	<i>of tables.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Mens-ae, to or for a table.</i>	<i>Mens-is,</i>	<i>to or for tables.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Mens-am, a table.</i>	<i>Mens-ās,</i>	<i>tables.</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Mens-ā, O table. [a table.]</i>	<i>Mens-ae,</i>	<i>O tables. [tables.]</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Mens-ā, from, with, or by</i>	<i>Mens-is,</i>	<i>from, with, or by</i>

The nouns of the first declension are feminine ; but words denoting males, and the names of rivers, and *Hadria*, the Adriatic, are masculine.

Exc.—The three rivers *Allia*, *Albūla*, and *Matrōna*, are feminine.

Dea, a goddess ; *filīa*, a daughter ; *anīma*, the soul ; *equa*, a mare, and a few others, have *-abus*, as well as *-is*, in the dative and ablative plural, to distinguish them from masculine nouns of the second declension.

Words to be declined.

<i>Herc,</i>	<i>a. hour.</i>	<i>Nauta, m.,</i>	<i>a sailor.</i>	<i>Dea,</i>	<i>a goddess.</i>
<i>Porta,</i>	<i>a gate.</i>	<i>Via,</i>	<i>a way.</i>	<i>Filia,</i>	<i>a daughter.</i>
<i>Femina,</i>	<i>a woman.</i>	<i>Insula,</i>	<i>an island.</i>	<i>Poeta, m.,</i>	<i>a poet.</i>
<i>Toga,</i>	<i>a gown.</i>	<i>Tunica,</i>	<i>a coat.</i>	<i>Ara,</i>	<i>an altar.</i>
<i>Silva,</i>	<i>a wood.</i>	<i>Agricola, m.,</i>	<i>a farmer.</i>	<i>Regina,</i>	<i>a queen.</i>

9. To the first declension belong some Greek nouns in *-e* (fem.), *-as* and *-es* (masc.). Those which have a plural form it like Latin nouns in *-a*. The singular is declined as follows:—

<i>N.</i>	<i>Aenēas</i>	<i>Anchisēs</i>	<i>Epitōmē</i>
<i>G.</i>	<i>Aenēo</i>	<i>Anchisēo</i>	<i>Epitōmēs</i>
<i>D.</i>	<i>Aenēo</i>	<i>Anchisēo</i>	<i>Epitōmān</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Aenēan</i> or <i>-am</i>	<i>Anchisēn</i>	<i>Epitōmen</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Aenēā</i>	<i>Anchisē</i>	<i>Epitōmē</i>
<i>Abb.</i>	<i>Aenēā</i>	<i>Anchisē</i>	<i>Epitōmē</i>

SECOND DECLENSION.

10. The Nominative Singular of Latin Nouns of the Second Declension ends in *er*, *ir*, *ur*, *us*, or *um*. The Genitive Singular ends in *i*.

Singular.		Plural.	
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Puer, m.,</i> <i>a boy.</i>	<i>Puer-I,</i>	<i>boys.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Puer-I,</i> <i>of a boy.</i>	<i>Puer-ōrum,</i>	<i>of boys.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Puer-ō,</i> <i>to or for a boy.</i>	<i>Puer-is,</i>	<i>to or for boys.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Puer-um,</i> <i>a boy.</i>	<i>Puer-ōs,</i>	<i>boys.</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Puer,</i> <i>O boy.</i> [<i>a boy.</i>]	<i>Puer-I,</i>	<i>O boys.</i> [<i>boys.</i>]
<i>Abb.</i>	<i>Puer-ō,</i> <i>from, with, or by</i>	<i>Puer-is,</i>	<i>from, with, or by</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Libr, m.,</i> <i>a book.</i>	<i>Libr-I,</i>	<i>books.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Libr-I,</i> <i>of a book.</i>	<i>Libr-ōrum,</i>	<i>of books.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Libr-ō,</i> <i>to or for a book.</i>	<i>Libr-is,</i>	<i>to or for books.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Libr-um,</i> <i>a book.</i>	<i>Libr-ōs,</i>	<i>books.</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Libr,</i> <i>O book.</i> [<i>book.</i>]	<i>Libr-I,</i>	<i>O books.</i> [<i>books.</i>]
<i>Abb.</i>	<i>Libr-ō,</i> <i>from, with, or by a</i>	<i>Libr-is,</i>	<i>from, with, or by</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Hort-us, m.,</i> <i>a garden.</i>	<i>Hort-I,</i>	<i>gardens.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Hort-I,</i> <i>of a garden.</i>	<i>Hort-ōrum,</i>	<i>of gardens.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Hort-ō,</i> <i>to or for a garden.</i>	<i>Hort-is,</i>	<i>to or for gardens.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Hort-um,</i> <i>a garden.</i>	<i>Hort-ōs,</i>	<i>gardens.</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Hort-ō,</i> <i>O garden.</i>	<i>Hort-I,</i>	<i>O gardens.</i>
<i>Abb.</i>	<i>Hort-ō,</i> <i>from, with, or by</i>	<i>Hort-is,</i>	<i>from, with, or by</i>
	<i>a garden.</i>		<i>gardens.</i>

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	Regn-um, <i>n.</i> , a kingdom.	Regn-ā,	kingdoms.
Gen.	Regn-i,	Regn-ōrum,	of kingdoms.
Dat.	Regn-ō,	Regn-is,	to or for kingdoms.
Acc.	Regn-um,	Regn-ā,	kingdoms.
Voc.	Regn-um,	Regn-ā,	O kingdoms.
Abl.	Regn-ō,	Regn-is,	from, with, or by kingdoms.
	a kingdom.		

The only words ending in *ir* are *vir*, a man, and its compounds; and only one word ends in *ur*, the adjective *satur*, full. All these are declined like *puer*.

Most of the nouns in *-er* are declined like *liber*, losing *e* before *r* in the oblique cases.

Nouns in *-er*, *-ir*, and *-us*, are generally masculine; those in *-um* are always neuter. The three following in *-us* are neuter: *vīrus*, poison; *pelāgus*, the sea; *vulgus* (rarely masc.), the common people. *Vīrus* and *vulgus* have no plural.

Proper names in *-ius*, with *filius*, a son, and *genius*, form the vocative in *-i*, as nom. *Virgilius*, voc. *Virgili*.

Dēus, a god, has *deus* in the voc. sing.; *dīi*, *dī*, or *dei*, in the nom. and voc. plural; and *dīis*, *dīs*, or *deis*, in the dat. and abl. plural.

Words to be declined.

Gēnor, <i>m.</i> ,	a son-in-law.	Georgius, <i>m.</i> ,	George.
Fāber (<i>gen. -bri</i>), <i>m.</i> ,	a smith.	Ficus, <i>f.</i> ,	a fig-tree.
Vir, <i>m.</i> ,	a man.	Dōnum, <i>n.</i> ,	a gift.
Āger (<i>gen. agri</i>), <i>m.</i> ,	a field.	Bellum, <i>n.</i> ,	war.
Culter (<i>gen. -tri</i>), <i>m.</i> ,	a knife.	Prælium, <i>n.</i> ,	a battle.
Dōmīnus, <i>m.</i> ,	a lord.	Templum, <i>n.</i> ,	a temple.
Ventus, <i>m.</i> ,	the wind.	Jūgum, <i>n.</i> ,	a yoke.
Flūvius, <i>m.</i> ,	a river.	Fōllum, <i>n.</i> ,	a leaf.

11. Adjectives of the three terminations *us*, *a*, *um*, and *er*, *a*, *um*, are declined in the masc. and neut. like nouns of the second declension, and in the fem. like nouns of the first declension. X (See page 17.)

12. To the second declension belong some Greek nouns in *-os* (masc.) and *-on* (neut.). Those which have a plural form like Latin nouns in *-us* and *-um*. The singular is declined thus:—

Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Voc.	Abl.
Dōl-os (<i>fem.</i>),	Del-i,	Del-o,	Del-on or -um,	Del-o,	Del-o.
Ill-en (<i>neut.</i>),	Il-i,	Il-i-o,	Il-on,	Il-en,	Il-o.

THIRD DECLENSION.

13. The Nominative Singular of Nouns of the Third Declension has a great variety of terminations. The Genitive Singular ends in *is*.

Singular.		Plural.	
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Cōlor, m., a colour.</i>	<i>Color-ēs,</i>	<i>colours.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Cōlor-is, of a colour.</i>	<i>Color-um,</i>	<i>of colours.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Color-i, to or for a colour.</i>	<i>Color-ibus,</i>	<i>to or for colours.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Color-em, a colour.</i>	<i>Color-ēs,</i>	<i>colours.</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Color, O colour.</i>	<i>Color-ēs,</i>	<i>O colours.</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Color-ē, from, etc., a colour.</i>	<i>Color-ibus,</i>	<i>from, etc., colours.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Hōmo, c., a man.</i>	<i>Homīn-ēs,</i>	<i>men.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Homīn-is, of a man.</i>	<i>Homīn-um,</i>	<i>of men.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Homīn-i, to or for a man.</i>	<i>Homīn-ibus,</i>	<i>to or for men.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Homīn-em, a man.</i>	<i>Homīn-is,</i>	<i>men.</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Homo, O man.</i>	<i>Homīn-ēs,</i>	<i>O men.</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Homīn-ē, from, etc., a man.</i>	<i>Homīn-ibus,</i>	<i>from, etc., men.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Nūb-ēs, f., a cloud.</i>	<i>Nūb-ēs,</i>	<i>clouds.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Nūb-is, of a cloud.</i>	<i>Nūb-um,</i>	<i>of clouds.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Nūb-i, to or for a cloud.</i>	<i>Nūb-ibus,</i>	<i>to or for clouds.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Nūb-em, a cloud.</i>	<i>Nūb-ēs,</i>	<i>clouds.</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Nūb-ēs, O cloud.</i>	<i>Nūb-ēs,</i>	<i>O clouds.</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Nūb-ē, from, etc., a cloud.</i>	<i>Nūb-ibus,</i>	<i>from, etc., clouds.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Ūrb-s, f., a city.</i>	<i>Ūrb-es,</i>	<i>cities.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Ūrb-is, of a city.</i>	<i>Ūrb-um,</i>	<i>of cities.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Ūrb-i, to or for a city.</i>	<i>Ūrb-ibus,</i>	<i>to or for cities.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Ūrb-em, a city.</i>	<i>Ūrb-es,</i>	<i>cities.</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Ūrb-s, O city.</i>	<i>Ūrb-es,</i>	<i>O cities.</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Ūrb-e, from, etc., a city.</i>	<i>Ūrb-ibus,</i>	<i>from, etc., cities.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Rēx, m., a king.</i>	<i>Reg-es,</i>	<i>kings.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Rēg-is, of a king.</i>	<i>Reg-um,</i>	<i>of kings.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Reg-i, to or for a king.</i>	<i>Reg-ibus,</i>	<i>to or for kings.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Reg-em, a king.</i>	<i>Reg-os,</i>	<i>kings.</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Rex, O king.</i>	<i>Reg-os,</i>	<i>O kings.</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Reg-e, from, etc., a king.</i>	<i>Reg-ibus,</i>	<i>from, etc., kings.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Nōmēn, n., a name.</i>	<i>Nōmīn-ā,</i>	<i>names.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Nōmīn-is, of a name.</i>	<i>Nōmīn-um,</i>	<i>of names.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Nōmīn-i, to or for a name.</i>	<i>Nōmīn-ibus,</i>	<i>to or for names.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Nōmen, a name.</i>	<i>Nōmīn-ā,</i>	<i>names.</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Nemen, O name.</i>	<i>Nōmīn-ā,</i>	<i>O names.</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Nōmīn-ē, from, etc., a name.</i>	<i>Nōmīn-ibus,</i>	<i>from, etc., names.</i>

Singular.		Plural.	
<i>Nom.</i> Opūs, n.,	<i>a work.</i>	Oper-a,	<i>works.</i>
<i>Gen.</i> Opēr-is,	<i>of a work.</i>	Oper-um,	<i>of works.</i>
<i>Dat.</i> Oper-i,	<i>to or for a work.</i>	Oper-ibus,	<i>to or for works.</i>
<i>Acc.</i> Opus,	<i>a work.</i>	Oper-a,	<i>works.</i>
<i>Voc.</i> Opus,	<i>O work.</i>	Oper-a,	<i>O works.</i>
<i>Abl.</i> Oper-a,	<i>from, etc., a work.</i>	Oper-ibus,	<i>from, etc., works.</i>
<i>Nom.</i> Animāl, n.,	<i>an animal.</i>	Animal-iā,	<i>animals.</i>
<i>Gen.</i> Animāl-is,	<i>of an animal.</i>	Animal-ium,	<i>of animals.</i>
<i>Dat.</i> Animal-i,	<i>to or for an animal.</i>	Animal-ibus,	<i>to or for animals.</i>
<i>Acc.</i> Animal,	<i>an animal.</i>	Animal-is,	<i>animals.</i>
<i>Voc.</i> Animal,	<i>O animal.</i>	Animal-in,	<i>O animals.</i>
<i>Abl.</i> Animal-i,	<i>from, etc., an animal.</i>	Animal-ibus,	<i>from, etc., animals.</i>
<i>Nom.</i> Mār-ē, n.,	<i>the sea.</i>	Mār-īn,	<i>seas.</i>
<i>Gen.</i> Mār-is,	<i>of the sea.</i>	Mār-ium,	<i>of seas.</i>
<i>Dat.</i> Mār-i,	<i>to or for the sea.</i>	Mār-ibus,	<i>to or for seas.</i>
<i>Acc.</i> Mār-e,	<i>the sea.</i>	Mār-is,	<i>seas.</i>
<i>Voc.</i> Mār-e,	<i>O sea.</i>	Mār-is,	<i>O seas.</i>
<i>Abl.</i> Mār-i,	<i>from, etc., the sea.</i>	Mār-ibus,	<i>from, etc., seas.</i>

(1) The gender of nouns of the Third Declension can be learned only by practice, but the following terminations indicate gender:—

Nouns ending in *o*, *or*, *os*, *er*, and those in *es* increasing in the genitive, are generally masculine.

Nouns ending in *as*, *aus*, *is*, *do*, *go*, *io*, *x*, *s* after a consonant, and *es* not increasing in the genitive, are generally feminine.

Nouns ending in *c*, *a*, *t*, *l*, *e*, *n*, and in *ar*, *ūs*, and *ur*, are generally neuter.

(2) Names of rivers and towns in *-is* not increasing in the genitive, and also the nouns *ravis*, hoarseness; *sitis*, thirst; *tussis*, cough; *vis*, force (pl. *vires*), have *-im* in the accusative, and *-i* in the ablative singular: while *clavis*, a key; *navis*, a ship; *messis*, harvest; *febris*, a fever; *pelvis*, a basin; *puppis*, the stern of a ship; *restis*, a rope; *turris*, a tower; and *secūris*, an axe, have *-em* or *-im*, and *-e* or *-i*.

(3) Neuter nouns in *-e*, *-al*, and *-ar* have *-i* in the ablative singular, *-ium* in genitive plural, and *-ia* in the nominative, accusative, and vocative plural; but neuter proper nouns in *-e*, and *sal*, salt; *far*, corn; *jubar*, a sunbeam; *nectar*, nectar; and *hepar*, the liver, have *-e* in the ablative singular.

(4) Nouns of one syllable in *-as*, *-is*, and *-s* or *-x* preceded by a consonant, have *-ium* in the genitive plural; those of more than one syllable in *-ns* and *-rs* have *-ium* oftener than *-um*.

(5) Nouns in *-es* and *-is*, which do not increase in the genitive singular, have *-ium* in the genitive plural; but *cānis*, a dog; *pānis*, bread; *rātes*, a prophet; *jurēnis*, a young man; and *volūcris*, a bird, have *-um*.

(6) The following nouns have *-ium* in the genitive plural:—

<i>Cāro</i> , <i>carnis</i> , <i>f.</i> ,	<i>flesh.</i>	<i>Ōs</i> , <i>ossis</i> , <i>n.</i> ,	<i>a bone.</i>
<i>Imber</i> , <i>imbris</i> , <i>m.</i> ,	<i>a shower.</i>	<i>Cor</i> , <i>cordis</i> , <i>n.</i> ,	<i>the heart.</i>
<i>Lintor</i> , <i>lintris</i> , <i>m. or f.</i> ,	<i>a boat.</i>	<i>Lis</i> , <i>litis</i> , <i>f.</i> ,	<i>a strife. [god.]</i>
<i>Venter</i> , <i>ventris</i> , <i>m.</i> ,	<i>the belly.</i>	<i>Lār</i> , <i>lāris</i> , <i>m.</i> ,	<i>a household</i>
<i>Uter</i> , <i>utris</i> , <i>m.</i> ,	<i>a bag.</i>	<i>Mūs</i> , <i>mūris</i> , <i>m.</i> ,	<i>a mouse.</i>
<i>Cohors</i> , <i>cohortis</i> , <i>f.</i> ,	<i>a cohort.</i>	<i>Nix</i> , <i>nivis</i> , <i>f.</i> ,	<i>snow.</i>
<i>Quiris</i> , <i>Quiritis</i> , <i>m.</i> ,	<i>a Roman.</i>	<i>Nox</i> , <i>noctis</i> , <i>f.</i> ,	<i>night.</i>
<i>Vis</i> (no gen.), <i>f.</i> ,	<i>force.</i>	(<i>Fauce</i> , <i>abl.</i>), <i>f.</i> ,	<i>the jaw.</i>
<i>Dōs</i> , <i>dōtis</i> , <i>f.</i> ,	<i>a dowry.</i>	<i>Samnis</i> , <i>Samnitis</i> , <i>m.</i> ,	<i>a Samnite.</i>

(7) *Būs*, *būvis*, an ox, has *boum* in the genitive, and *būbus* or *būbus* in the dative and ablative plural.

(8) Adjectives of one or two terminations, and those which have the three terminations *-er*, *-is*, *-e*, in the nominative singular, are declined like nouns of the Third Declension.

Words to be declined.

Masculine.

<i>Consul</i> , <i>consulis</i> ,	<i>a consul.</i>
<i>Anser</i> , <i>anseris</i> ,	<i>a goose.</i>
<i>Flōs</i> , <i>flōris</i> ,	<i>a flower.</i>
<i>Sermo</i> , <i>sermōnis</i> ,	<i>speech.</i>
<i>Pater</i> , <i>patris</i> ,	<i>a father.</i>
<i>Miles</i> , <i>militis</i> ,	<i>a soldier.</i>
<i>Lāpis</i> , <i>lāpīdis</i> ,	<i>a stone.</i>
<i>Dux</i> , <i>dūcis</i> (c.),	<i>a leader.</i>
<i>Hostis</i> , <i>hostis</i> (c.),	<i>an enemy.</i>
<i>Dens</i> , <i>dentis</i> ,	<i>a tooth.</i>

Feminine.

<i>Pars</i> , <i>partis</i> ,	<i>a part.</i>
<i>Lex</i> , <i>lēgis</i> ,	<i>a law.</i>

<i>Ætas</i> , <i>ætātis</i> ,	<i>an age.</i>
<i>Imāgo</i> , <i>imāginis</i> ,	<i>an image.</i>
<i>Nox</i> , <i>noctis</i> ,	<i>night.</i>
<i>Nāvis</i> , <i>navis</i> ,	<i>a ship.</i>
<i>Dōs</i> , <i>dōtis</i> ,	<i>a dowry.</i>
<i>Hīems</i> , <i>hiēmis</i> ,	<i>winter.</i>

Neuter.

<i>Corpus</i> , <i>corpōris</i> ,	<i>a body.</i>
<i>Cāpit</i> , <i>capītis</i> ,	<i>a head.</i>
<i>Crūs</i> , <i>crūris</i> ,	<i>a leg.</i>
<i>Calcār</i> , <i>calcāris</i> ,	<i>a spur.</i>
<i>Sēdillō</i> , <i>sēdilis</i> ,	<i>a seat.</i>
<i>Cor</i> , <i>cordis</i> ,	<i>a heart.</i>
<i>Vulnūs</i> , <i>vulnēris</i> ,	<i>a wound.</i>

14. Greek nouns of the third declension are declined sometimes after Latin, sometimes after Greek forms. Of the latter, the principal are the acc. sing. in *-ā*, acc. plur. in *-ās*, and gen. sing. in *-ōs*.

	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Abl.</i>	
<i>Sing.</i>	Lamp-as,	-ādis,	-adī,	-adēm,	-as,	-ade	Lat. form
		-ādos,	-adī,	-ada,			Gr. form
<i>Plur.</i>	Lamp-ades,	-adum,	-adibus,	-ades,	-ades,	-adibus	Lat.
			-adas,				Gr.
<i>Sing.</i>	Par-is,	-īdis,	-idī,	-idemor-im,-is,	-ide		Lat.
		-idos,		-īda,	-i,		Gr.
<i>Sing.</i>	Cap-ys,	—,	-yi,	-ymor-yn,	—,	-ye	Lat.
		-yos,		-ya,	-y,		Gr.
<i>Sing.</i>	Orph-ens,	-ei,	-eo,	-eum,	—,	-eo	Lat. (2d d.)
		-eos,	-ei,	-ea,	-en,		Gr. (3d d.)
<i>Sing.</i>	Did-o,	-us,	-o,	-o,	-o,	-o	Gr.
		-ōnis,	-oni,	-onem,		-ono	Lat.

FOURTH DECLENSION.

15. The Nominative Singular of Nouns of the Fourth Declension ends in *ūs* or *u*. The Genitive Singular ends in *ūs*.

	Singular.	Plural.
<i>Nom.</i>	Fruct-ūs, <i>m., fruit.</i>	Fruct-ūs, <i>fruits.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	Fruct-ūs, <i>of fruit.</i>	Fruct-ūum, <i>of fruits.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	Fruct-ūi, <i>to or for fruit.</i>	Fruct-ibus, <i>to or for fruits.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	Fruct-um, <i>fruit.</i>	Fruct-ūs, <i>fruits.</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	Fruct-ūs, <i>O fruit.</i>	Fruct-ūs, <i>O fruits.</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	Fruct-ū, <i>from, etc., fruit.</i>	Fruct-ibus, <i>from, etc., fruits.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	Corn-ū, <i>n., a horn.</i>	Corn-ūā, <i>horns.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	Corn-ū or -ūs, <i>of a horn.</i>	Corn-ūum, <i>of horns.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	Corn-ū, <i>to or for a horn.</i>	Corn-ibus, <i>to or for horns.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	Corn-ū, <i>a horn.</i>	Corn-ūā, <i>horns.</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	Corn-ū, <i>O horn.</i>	Corn-ūā, <i>O horns.</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	Corn-ū, <i>from, etc., a horn.</i>	Corn-ibus, <i>from, etc., horns.</i>

Domus, *f.*, a house, is partly of the second declension. The form *domi* of the genitive singular is used in the sense of "at home."

	Singular.	Plural.
<i>Nom.</i>	Dom-ūs.	Dom-ūs.
<i>Gen.</i>	Dom-ūs or -i.	Dom-ūum or -orum.
<i>Dat.</i>	Dom-ūi (rarely o).	Dom-ibus.
<i>Acc.</i>	Dom-um.	Dom-os (rarely ūs).
<i>Voc.</i>	Dom-ūs.	Dom-ūs.
<i>Abl.</i>	Dom-o (rarely u).	Dom-ibus.

The compounds of *quis*, when *quis* is last, have *qua* instead of *quae* in the fem. sing. and nout. pl.

CORRELATIVES.

<i>Demonstrative.</i>	<i>Relative and Interrogative.</i>	<i>Indefinite.</i>
<i>Tālis</i> , is, o, <i>such</i> .	<i>quālis</i> , is, o, as, or of <i>what kind?</i>	<i>qualiscunque</i> and <i>qualislibet</i> , of <i>whatevcr kind</i> .
<i>Tantus</i> , a, um, <i>so great</i> .	<i>quantus</i> , a, um, as <i>great</i> , or <i>how great?</i>	<i>quantuscunque</i> and <i>quantuslibet</i> , <i>howevcr great</i> .
<i>Tōt</i> (undeclined), <i>so many</i> .	<i>quōt</i> (undec.), as <i>many</i> , or <i>how many?</i>	<i>quotcunque</i> and <i>quot-</i> <i>quot</i> , <i>howevcr many</i> .
<i>Tōtīdē</i> (undec.), <i>just as many</i> .		

33. Nouns, Adjectives, and Pronouns declined together.

Id animal ferox, that fierce animal.

Singular.				Plural.		
Nom.	Id	ālmāl	ferox	Ea	animalia	ferocia
Gen.	Ejus	ālmālīs	ferōcis	Eorū	animalium	ferociū
Dat.	Ei	ālmālī	ferocī	His	animalibus	ferocibus
Acc.	Id	ālmāl	ferox	Ea	animalia	ferocia
Voc.	—	ālmāl	ferox	—	animalia	ferocia
Abl.	Ec	ālmālī	feroco	His	animalibus	ferocibus

Noster rex nobilis, our noble king.

Singular.			Plural.			
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Noster</i>	<i>rex</i>	<i>nōbllīs</i>	<i>Nostri</i>	<i>reges</i>	<i>nobilis</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Nostri</i>	<i>rēgis</i>	<i>nōbllīs</i>	<i>Nostrorum</i>	<i>regum</i>	<i>nobilium</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Nostro</i>	<i>regī</i>	<i>nōbllī</i>	<i>Nostriis</i>	<i>regibus</i>	<i>nobilibus</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Nostrum</i>	<i>rogem</i>	<i>nōbllēm</i>	<i>Nostros</i>	<i>reges</i>	<i>nobiles</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Noster</i>	<i>rex</i>	<i>nōbllīs</i>	<i>Nostri</i>	<i>reges</i>	<i>nobiles</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Nostro</i>	<i>rego</i>	<i>nōbllī</i>	<i>Nostriis</i>	<i>regibus</i>	<i>nobilibus</i>

Hic firmior gradus, this more firm step.

Singular.			Plural.			
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Hic</i>	<i>fīrmior</i>	<i>grādus</i>	<i>Hi</i>	<i>fīrmiores</i>	<i>gradus</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Hujus</i>	<i>fīrmīōris</i>	<i>gradus</i>	<i>Horum</i>	<i>fīrmiorum</i>	<i>graduum</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Hic</i>	<i>fīrmīōrī</i>	<i>grādū</i>	<i>His</i>	<i>fīrmioribus</i>	<i>gradibus</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Hunc</i>	<i>fīrmīōrēm</i>	<i>grādū</i>	<i>Hos</i>	<i>fīrmiores</i>	<i>gradus</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	—	<i>fīrmior</i>	<i>grādus</i>	—	<i>fīrmiores</i>	<i>gradus</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Hec</i>	<i>fīrmīōrē</i>	<i>grādū</i>	<i>His</i>	<i>fīrmioribus</i>	<i>gradib</i>

Words to be declined together.

<i>Puella pulchra, a beautiful girl.</i>	<i>Mare altum, the deep sea.</i>
<i>Puer parvus, a little boy.</i>	<i>Nostra sapiens regina, our wise queen.</i>
<i>Meus filius carus, my dear son.</i>	<i>Is longus cursus, that long course.</i>
<i>Magnum regnum, a great kingdom.</i>	<i>Ille dies primus, that first day.</i>
<i>Hic ager uber, this fruitful field.</i>	<i>Tuum nomen, your name.</i>
<i>Ovis tenerior, the more tender sheep.</i>	<i>Ea difficilis res, that difficult matter.</i>
<i>Illa major urbs, that greater city.</i>	<i>Leo ferocior, the more fierce lion.</i>
<i>Quod opus ingens? what vast work?</i>	<i>Hæc acus acuta, this sharp needle.</i>

VERBS.

34. Verbs have two Voices: the Active ending in *o*, and the Passive ending in *or*.

They have four Moods: Indicative, Subjunctive, Imperative, and Infinitive.

Three other forms are derived from the verb, and partake of its signification: the Participles, which are verbal adjectives; the Supine and the Gerund, which are verbal nouns.

Verbs have six Tenses: Present, Imperfect, Perfect, Pluperfect, Future, and Future-Perfect. The Present, Imperfect, and Future, represent an action as incomplete; and the Perfect, Pluperfect, and Future-Perfect, represent the action as completed. The Perfect has also the meaning of an Indefinite Past; thus, *amavi* means *I loved*, as well as *I have loved*.

Verbs have two Numbers: Singular and Plural; and three Persons in each number.

THE VERB *Sum*.

35. The irregular verb *Sum* is called an auxiliary verb because it is employed in forming certain parts of the regular verb.

Pres. Indic.
Sum.

Perf. Indic.
fui.

Pres. Infin.
esse.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

1. <i>Sing.</i> Sum,	<i>I am.</i>	1. <i>Plur.</i> Sūmūs,	<i>we are.</i>
2. Es,	<i>thou art.</i>	2. Estis,	<i>ye are.</i>
3. Est,	<i>he is.</i>	3. Sant,	<i>they are.</i>

IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>S.</i> Ēram,	<i>I was.</i>	<i>P.</i> Erāmūs,	<i>we were.</i>
Erās,	<i>thou wast.</i>	Erātis,	<i>ye were.</i>
Erāt,	<i>he was.</i>	Erant,	<i>they were.</i>

FUTURE TENSE.

<i>S.</i> Ēro,	<i>I shall be.</i>	<i>P.</i> Erīmūs,	<i>we shall be.</i>
Erīs,	<i>thou wilt be.</i>	Erītis,	<i>ye will be.</i>
Erīt,	<i>he will be.</i>	Erunt,	<i>they will be.</i>

PERFECT TENSE.

<i>S.</i> Fui,	<i>I have been, or I was.</i>	<i>P.</i> Fuimūs,	<i>we have been,</i> <i>or were.</i>
Fuisti,	<i>thou hast been, or wast.</i>	Fuistis,	<i>ye have been,</i> <i>or were.</i>
Fuit,	<i>he has been, or was.</i>	Fuerunt or fuere,	<i>they have been,</i> <i>or were.</i>

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

<i>S.</i> Fuēram,	<i>I had been.</i>	<i>P.</i> Fuērāmūs,	<i>we had been.</i>
Fuērās,	<i>thou hadst been.</i>	Fuērātis,	<i>ye had been.</i>
Fuērāt,	<i>he had been.</i>	Fuērunt,	<i>they had been.</i>

FUTURE-PERFECT TENSE.

<i>S.</i> Fuēro,	<i>I shall have been.</i>	<i>P.</i> Fuērimūs,	<i>we shall have been.</i>
Fuēris,	<i>thou wilt have been.</i>	Fuēritis,	<i>ye will have been.</i>
Fuērit,	<i>he will have been.</i>	Fuērint,	<i>they will have been.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

<i>S.</i> Sim,	<i>I may be.</i>	<i>P.</i> Simūs,	<i>we may be.</i>
Sis,	<i>thou mayst be.</i>	Sitis,	<i>ye may be.</i>
Sit,	<i>he may be.</i>	Sint,	<i>they may be.</i>

IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>S.</i> Essem,*	<i>I might, should, or</i> <i>would be.</i>	<i>P.</i> Essemūs,	<i>we might be.</i>
Essēs,	<i>thou mightst be.</i>	Essētis,	<i>ye might be.</i>
Essēt,	<i>he might be.</i>	Essent,	<i>they might be.</i>

* Instead of *essem*, *esses*, etc., *forem*, *fores*, etc., are frequently used.

FUTURE TENSE.

S. Fütürüs sim, <i>I may be</i>	} about to be.	P. Fütürī simūs, <i>we may be</i>	} about to be.
Fütürüs sis, <i>thou mayst be</i>		Fütürī sitis, <i>ye may be</i>	
Fütürüs sit, <i>he may be</i>		Fütürī sint, <i>they may be</i>	

PERFECT TENSE.

S. Fuërim, <i>I may have been.</i>	}	P. Fuërimūs, <i>we may have been.</i>	}
Fuëris, <i>thou mayst have been.</i>		Fuëritis, <i>ye may have been.</i>	
Fuërit, <i>he may have been.</i>		Fuërint, <i>they may have been.</i>	

PLUSPERFECT TENSE.

S. Fuissem, <i>I might, etc., have been.</i>	}	P. Fuissēmūs, <i>we might have been.</i>	}
Fuissēs, <i>thou mightst have been.</i>		Fuissētis, <i>ye might have been.</i>	
Fuissēt, <i>he might have been.</i>		Fuissent, <i>they might have been.</i>	

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

2. S. Ēs or esto, <i>be thou.</i>	}	2. P. Estō or estōtē, <i>be ye.</i>	}
3. Esto, <i>let him be.</i>		3. Sunto, <i>let them be.</i>	

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres. and Imperf.	Essē, <i>to be.</i>
Future.	Füturus, a, um esse,* <i>to be about to be.</i>
Perf. and Plup.	Fuisse, <i>to have been.</i>
Future-Perf.	Füturus, a, um fuisse, <i>to have been about to be.</i>

PARTICIPLE.

Future. Füturus, a, um, *about to be.*

THE COMPOUNDS OF Sum.

Absum, <i>I am absent.</i>	Obsum, <i>I am in the way, am hurtful to.</i>
Adsum, <i>I am present.</i>	Praesum, <i>I am before, am at the head of.</i>
Desum, <i>I am wanting.</i>	Prosum, <i>I do good to, am useful to.</i>
Insum, <i>I am in.</i>	Subsum, <i>I am under.</i>
Intersum, <i>I am among.</i>	Supersum, <i>I am left, survive.</i>

All these compounds of *Sum* are followed by the dative case; they are inflected like *sum*, except that *prosum* inserts *d* wherever *pro* is followed by *e*. Pres. Ind., *Prosum*; Perf. Ind., *profui*; Pres. Inf., *prodesse*.

* *Füre* is frequently used for *futurus esse*.

PRES. IND. S.	Pro-sum.		P.	Pro-sūmus.
	Prod-ēs.			Prod-ctis.
	Prod-est.			Pro-sunt.

For the inflection of *possum*, I am able, see p. 55.

REGULAR VERBS.

36. Regular verbs are inflected according to four different Conjugations, which are distinguished by the termination of the Present Infinitive Active. The First Conjugation has the Present Infinitive in *-āre*, as *amāre*, to love; the Second has *-ēre*, as *monēre*, to warn; the Third has *-ĕre*, as *regĕre*, to rule; and the Fourth has *-īre*, as *audīre*, to hear.

There are four principal parts of a verb from which all the other parts are formed, and when these are given the verb is said to be conjugated. The principal parts are the Present Indicative, the Perfect Indicative, the Supine, and the Present Infinitive, ending in the four conjugations thus:—

	<i>Pres. Ind.</i>	<i>Perf. Ind.</i>	<i>Sup.</i>	<i>Pres. Inf.</i>
I.	o	āvī	ātum	āre
II.	eo	ēī	ētum	ēre
III.	e	ī	um	ĕre
IV.	io	īvī	ītum	īre

From the Perfect Indicative are formed the Pluperfect and Future-Perfect Indicative, the Perfect and Pluperfect Subjunctive, and the Perfect Infinitive; from the Supine, the Future Participle Active and Perfect Participle Passive, the Future Subjunctive, and the Future Infinitives; and from the Present Infinitive, the Imperfect Subjunctive and the Imperative. The Perfect Indicative Passive and the tenses formed from it are made up of the Perfect Participle and parts of the verb *sum*. All the parts of the verb not mentioned above are formed from the Present Indicative.

* These are the commonest forms of the perfect and supine, but there are many exceptions.

FIRST CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE.

37. Principal Parts—Amo, amāvi, amātum, amāre, *to love*.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Sing.</i> <u>Am-o</u> , <i>I love, or I am loving.</i>	<i>Plur.</i> <u>Am-amūs</u> , <i>we love.</i>
<u>Am-as</u> , <i>thou lovest.</i>	<u>Am-ātis</u> , <i>ye love.</i>
<u>Am-āt</u> , <i>he loves.</i>	<u>Am-ant</u> , <i>they love.</i>

IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>S.</i> <u>Am-ābam</u> , <i>I was loving.</i>	<i>P.</i> <u>Am-ābāmūs</u> , <i>we were loving.</i>
<u>Am-ābās</u> , <i>thou wast loving.</i>	<u>Am-ābātis</u> , <i>ye were loving.</i>
<u>Am-ābāt</u> , <i>he was loving.</i>	<u>Am-ābant</u> , <i>they were loving.</i>

FUTURE TENSE.

<i>S.</i> <u>Am-ābo</u> , <i>I shall love.</i>	<i>P.</i> <u>Am-ābimūs</u> , <i>we shall love.</i>
<u>Am-ābis</u> , <i>thou wilt love.</i>	<u>Am-ābitis</u> , <i>ye will love.</i>
<u>Am-ābit</u> , <i>he will love.</i>	<u>Am-ābunt</u> , <i>they will love.</i>

PERFECT TENSE.

<i>S.</i> <u>Am-āvī</u> , <i>I have loved, or I loved.</i>	<i>P.</i> <u>Am-āvīmūs</u> , <i>we have loved.</i>
<u>Am-āvistī</u> , <i>thou hast loved.</i>	<u>Am-āvistis</u> , <i>ye have loved.</i>
<u>Am-āvīt</u> , <i>he has loved.</i>	<u>Am-āvērunt</u> or <u>-āvōre</u> , <i>they have loved.</i>

PLUSPERFECT TENSE.

<i>S.</i> <u>Am-āvēram</u> , <i>I had loved.</i>	<i>P.</i> <u>Am-āvērāmūs</u> , <i>we had loved.</i>
<u>Am-āvērās</u> , <i>thou hadst loved.</i>	<u>Am-āvērātis</u> , <i>ye had loved.</i>
<u>Am-āvērāt</u> , <i>he had loved.</i>	<u>Am-āvērant</u> , <i>they had loved.</i>

FUTURE-PERFECT.

<i>S.</i> <u>Am-āvērō</u> , <i>I shall have loved.</i>	<i>P.</i> <u>Am-āvērīmūs</u> , <i>we shall have loved.</i>
<u>Am-āvērīs</u> , <i>thou wilt have loved.</i>	<u>Am-āvēritis</u> , <i>ye will have loved.</i>
<u>Am-āvērīt</u> , <i>he will have loved.</i>	<u>Am-āvērint</u> , <i>they will have loved.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.*

PRESENT TENSE.

<i>S.</i> <u>Am-em</u> , <i>I may love.</i>	<i>P.</i> <u>Am-ēmūs</u> , <i>we may love.</i>
<u>Am-es</u> , <i>thou mayst love.</i>	<u>Am-ētis</u> , <i>ye may love.</i>
<u>Am-et</u> , <i>he may love.</i>	<u>Am-ent</u> , <i>they may love.</i>

* The Latin Subjunctive is often rendered by an English Indicative.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. Am-ārem, <i>I might, should, or would love.</i>	P. Am-ārēmūs, <i>we might love.</i>
Am-ārēs, <i>thou mightst love.</i>	Am-ārētis, <i>ye might love.</i>
Am-ārēt, <i>he might love.</i>	Am-ārent, <i>they might love.</i>

FUTURE TENSE.

S. Am-ātūrus sim, <i>I may be</i>	P. Am-ātūrī simūs, <i>we may be</i>	about to love
Am-ātūrus sis, <i>thou mayst be</i>	Am-ātūrī sitis, <i>ye may be</i>	
Am-ātūrus sit, <i>he may be</i>	Am-ātūrī sint, <i>they may be</i>	

PERFECT TENSE.

S. Am-āverim, <i>I may have loved.</i>	P. Am-āverimūs, <i>we may have loved.</i>
Am-āveris, <i>thou mayst have loved.</i>	Am-āveritis, <i>ye may have loved.</i>
Am-āverit, <i>he may have loved.</i>	Am-āverint, <i>they may have loved.</i>

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

S. Am-āvissem, <i>I might, etc., have loved.</i>	P. Am-āvissēmūs, <i>we might have loved.</i>
Am-āvissēs, <i>thou mightst have loved.</i>	Am-āvissētis, <i>ye might have loved.</i>
Am-āvisset, <i>he might have loved.</i>	Am-āvissent, <i>they might have loved.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

S. Am-ā or am-āto, <i>love thou.</i>	P. Am-ātō or am-ātōtē, <i>love ye.</i>
Am-āto, <i>let him love.</i>	Am-anto, <i>let them love.</i>

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres. and Imperf.	Am-ārē,	<i>to love.</i>
Future.	Am-ātūrus, ā, um esse,	<i>to be about to love.</i>
Perf. and Pluperf.	Am-āvissē,	<i>to have loved.</i>
Future-Perf.	Am-ātūrus, ā, um fuisse,	<i>to have been about to love.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

Pres. and Imperf.	Am-ans, Gen. amantis,	<i>loving.</i>
Future.	Am-ātūrus, ā, um,	<i>about to love.</i>

GERUND.

Nom. (Am-andum,	<i>loving.)</i>
Gen. Am-andī,	<i>of loving.</i>
Dat. Am-andō.	<i>to or for loving.</i>
Acc. Am-andum,	<i>loving.</i>
Abl. Am-andō,	<i>by loving.</i>

SUPINES.

First. Am-ātum,	<i>to love.</i>
Second. Am-ātū,	<i>to be loved.</i>

PASSIVE VOICE.

Āmōr, āmātus sum, āmārī, to be loved.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

S. Ām-ōr,	<i>I am (being) loved.</i>	P. Am-āmūr,	<i>we are loved.</i>
Am-ārīs or -ārē,	<i>thou art loved.</i>	Am-āmīnī,	<i>ye are loved.</i>
Am-ātūr,	<i>he is loved.</i>	Am-antūr,	<i>they are loved.</i>

IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. Am-ābār,	<i>I was loved.</i>	P. Am-ābāmūr,	<i>we were loved.</i>
Am-ābāris or -ābārē,	<i>thou wast loved.</i>	Am-ābāmīnī,	<i>ye were loved.</i>
Am-ābātūr,	<i>he was loved.</i>	Am-ābantūr,	<i>they were loved.</i>

FUTURE TENSE.

S. Am-ābōr,	<i>I shall be loved.</i>	P. Am-ābīmūr,	<i>we shall be loved.</i>
Am-ābērīs or -ābērē,	<i>thou wilt be loved.</i>	Am-ābīmīnī,	<i>ye will be loved.</i>
Am-ābītūr,	<i>he will be loved.</i>	Am-ābuntūr,	<i>they will be loved.</i>

PERFECT TENSE.

S. Am-ātūs sum,	<i>I have been loved, or I was loved.</i>	P. Am-ātī sūmūs,	<i>we have been loved.</i>
Am-ātūs ēs,	<i>thou hast been loved.</i>	Am-ātī estīs,	<i>ye have been loved.</i>
Am-ātūs est,	<i>he has been loved.</i>	Am-ātī sunt,	<i>they have been loved.</i>

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

S. Am-ātūs ēram,	<i>I had been loved.</i>	P. Am-ātī ērāmūs,	<i>we had been loved.</i>
Am-atus ērās,	<i>thou hadst been loved.</i>	Am-ati ērātīs,	<i>ye had been loved.</i>
Am-atus ērāt,	<i>he had been loved.</i>	Am-ati ērant,	<i>they had been loved.</i>

FUTURE-PERFECT TENSE.

S. Am-ātūs ēro,	<i>I shall have</i>	P. Am-ātī ērimūs,	<i>we shall have</i>	} <i>been loved.</i>
Am-atus ēris,	<i>thou wilt have</i>	Am-ati ēritīs,	<i>ye will have</i>	
Am-atus ērit,	<i>he will have</i>	Am-ati ērunt,	<i>they will have</i>	

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

S. Am-ēr,	<i>I may be loved.</i>	P. Am-ēmūr,	<i>we may be loved.</i>
Am-ērīs or -ērē,	<i>thou mayst be loved.</i>	Am-ēmīnī,	<i>ye may be loved.</i>
Am-ētūr,	<i>he may be loved.</i>	Am-entūr,	<i>they may be loved.</i>

IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. Am-ārēr,	<i>I might, etc., be loved.</i>	P. Am-ārēmūr,	<i>we might be loved.</i>
Am-ārērīs or -ārērē,	<i>thou mightst be loved.</i>	Am-ārēmīnī,	<i>ye might be loved.</i>
Am-ārētūr,	<i>he might be loved.</i>	Am-arentūr,	<i>they might be loved.</i>

PERFECT TENSE.

S. Am-ātūs sīm,	<i>I may have been loved.</i>	P. Am-ātī simūs,	<i>we may have been loved.</i>
Am-atus sis,	<i>thou mayst have been loved.</i>	Am-ati sitis,	<i>ye may have been loved.</i>
Am-atus sit,	<i>he may have been loved.</i>	Am-ati sint,	<i>they may have been loved.</i>

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

S. Am-ātūs essem,	<i>I might, etc., have been loved.</i>	P. Am-ātī essemūs,	<i>we might have been loved.</i>
Am-atus esēs,	<i>thou mightst have been loved.</i>	Am-ati essētis,	<i>ye might have been loved.</i>
Am-atus essēt,	<i>he might have been loved.</i>	Am-ati essent,	<i>they might have been loved.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

S. Am-ārē or -ātōr,	<i>be thou loved.</i>	P. Am-āmīnī,	<i>be ye loved.</i>
Am-ātōr,	<i>let him be loved.</i>	Am-antōr,	<i>let them be loved.</i>

INFINITIVE MOOD.

<i>Pres. and Imperf.</i>	Am-ērī,	<i>to be loved.</i>
<i>Future.</i>	Am-ātum īrī,	<i>to be about to be loved.</i>
<i>Perf. and Pluperf.</i>	Am-ātus, a, um esse,	<i>to have been loved.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

<i>Perfect.</i>	Am-ātus, a, um,	<i>loved, or having been loved.</i>
<i>Gerundive.</i>	Am-andus, a, um,	<i>deserving or requiring to be loved.</i>

Verbs of the First Conjugation.

Land-o,	-āvi,	-ātum,	-āre,	<i>to praise.</i>
Aedific-o,	-avi,	-atum,	-are,	<i>to build.</i>
Port-o,	-avi,	-atum,	-are,	<i>to carry.</i>
Vulner-o,	-avi,	-atum,	-are,	<i>to wound.</i>
Cre-o,	-avi,	-atum,	-are,	<i>to create.</i>
Voc-o,	-avi,	-atum,	-are,	<i>to call.</i>
Dom-o,	-ui,	-itum,	-are,	<i>to tame.</i>
Adj-ūvo,	-ūvi,	-ūtum,	-ūvāre,	<i>to help.</i>

SECOND CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE.

38. Principal Parts—Mōnēo, mōnūi, mōnītum, mōnēre, *to warn.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

S. Mōn-eo, <i>I warn, or I am warning.</i>	P. Mōn-ēmus, <i>we warn.</i>
Mōn-ēs, <i>thou warnest.</i>	Mōn-ētis, <i>ye warn.</i>
Mōn-ēt, <i>he warns.</i>	Mōn-ent, <i>they warn.</i>

IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. Mon-ēbam, <i>I was warning.</i>	P. Mon-ēbāmus, <i>we were warning.</i>
Mon-ēbas, <i>thou wast warning.</i>	Mon-ēbātis, <i>ye were warning.</i>
Mon-ēbat, <i>he was warning.</i>	Mon-ēbant, <i>they were warning.</i>

FUTURE TENSE.

S. Mon-ēbo, <i>I shall warn.</i>	P. Mon-ēbimus, <i>we shall warn.</i>
Mon-ēbis, <i>thou wilt warn.</i>	Mon-ēbītis, <i>ye will warn.</i>
Mon-ēbit, <i>he will warn.</i>	Mon-ēbunt, <i>they will warn.</i>

PERFECT TENSE.

S. Mon-ui, <i>I have warned, or I warned.</i>	P. Mon-uimus, <i>we have warned.</i>
Mon-uisti, <i>thou hast warned.</i>	Mon-uistis, <i>ye have warned.</i>
Mon-uit, <i>he has warned.</i>	Mon-nērunt or-nēre, <i>they have warned.</i>

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

S. Mon-nēram, <i>I had warned.</i>	P. Mon-nērāmus, <i>we had warned.</i>
Mon-nēras, <i>thou hadst warned.</i>	Mon-nērātis, <i>ye had warned.</i>
Mon-nērat, <i>he had warned.</i>	Mon-nērant, <i>they had warned.</i>

FUTURE-PERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Mon-uëro, I shall have warned.</i>	<i>P. Mon-uërimus, we shall have warned.</i>
<i>Mon-uëris, thou wilt have warned.</i>	<i>Mon-uëritis, ye will have warned.</i>
<i>Mon-uërit, he will have warned.</i>	<i>Mon-uërint, they will have warned.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

<i>S. Mon-eam, I may warn.</i>	<i>P. Mon-eāmus, we may warn.</i>
<i>Mon-eās, thou mayst warn.</i>	<i>Mon-eātis, ye may warn.</i>
<i>Mon-eāt, he may warn.</i>	<i>Mon-eant, they may warn.</i>

IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Mon-ërem, I might, etc., warn.</i>	<i>P. Mon-ëreāmus, we might warn.</i>
<i>Mon-ëres, thou mightst warn.</i>	<i>Mon-ërētis, ye might warn.</i>
<i>Mon-ëret, he might warn.</i>	<i>Mon-ërent, they might warn.</i>

FUTURE TENSE.

<i>S. Mon-itūras sim, I may be about</i>	<i>P. Mon-itūri simus, we may be about</i>
<i>Mon-itūras sis, thou mayst be about</i>	<i>Mon-itūri sitis, ye may be about</i>
<i>Mon-itūras sit, he may be about</i>	<i>Mon-itūri sint, they may be about</i>

PERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Mon-uërim, I may have warned.</i>	<i>P. Mon-uërimus, we may have warned.</i>
<i>Mon-uëris, thou mayst have warned.</i>	<i>Mon-uëritis, ye may have warned.</i>
<i>Mon-uërit, he may have warned.</i>	<i>Mon-uërint, they may have warned.</i>

PLUS-IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Mon-nissem, I might, etc., have warned.</i>	<i>P. Mon-nissemus, we might have warned.</i>
<i>Mon-nisses, thou mightst have warned.</i>	<i>Mon-nissetis, ye might have warned.</i>
<i>Mon-nisset, he might have warned.</i>	<i>Mon-nissent, they might have warned.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

<i>S. Mon-ë or -ëtō, warn thou.</i>	<i>P. Mon-ëte or -ëtōte, warn ye.</i>
<i>Mon-ëtō, let him warn.</i>	<i>Mon-ëntō, let them warn.</i>

INFINITIVE MOOD.

<i>Pres. and Imperf.</i>	Mon-äre,	to warn.
<i>Future.</i>	Mon-ütürus, a, um esse,	to be about to warn.
<i>Perf. and Pluperf.</i>	Mon-uisse,	to have warned.
<i>Fut.-Perfect.</i>	Mon-ütürus, a, um fuisse,	to have been about to warn.

GERUND.

<i>N.</i>	(Mon-endum, warning.)
<i>G.</i>	Mon-endi, of warning.
<i>D.</i>	Mon-endo, to or for warning.
<i>Ac.</i>	Mon-endum, warning.
<i>Ab.</i>	Mon-endo, by warning.

PARTICIPLES.

<i>Pres. & Imp.</i>	Mon-ens, -entis, warning.
<i>Fut.</i>	Mon-ütürus, a, um, about to warn.

SUPINES.

<i>First.</i>	Mon-itum, to warn.
<i>Second.</i>	Mon-itu, to be warned.

PASSIVE VOICE.

Mönëor, mönitus sum, mönëri, to be warned.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

<i>S.</i>	Mon-eor,	<i>I am (being)</i>	<i>P.</i>	Mon-ëmur,	<i>we are warned.</i>
	Mon-ëris or -äre,	<i>thou art</i>		Mon-ëmïni,	<i>ye are warned.</i>
	Mon-ëtur,	<i>he is warned.</i>		Mon-entur,	<i>they are warned.</i>

IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>S.</i>	Mon-ëbar,	<i>I was warned.</i>	<i>P.</i>	Mon-ëbämur,	<i>we were warned.</i>
	Mon-ëbäris			Mon-ëbämïni,	<i>ye were warned.</i>
	or -ëbäre,	<i>thou wast warned.</i>		Mon-ëbantur,	<i>they were warned.</i>
	Mon-ëbätur,	<i>he was warned.</i>			

FUTURE TENSE.

<i>S.</i>	Mon-ëbor,	<i>I shall be warned.</i>	<i>P.</i>	Mon-ëbïmur,	<i>we shall be warned.</i>
	Mon-ëbëris			Mon-ëbïmïni,	<i>ye will be warned.</i>
	or -ëbëre,	<i>thou wilt be warned.</i>		Mon-ëbuntur,	<i>they will be warned.</i>
	Mon-ëbïtur,	<i>he will be warned.</i>			

PERFECT TENSE.

<i>S.</i>	Mon-itus sum,	<i>I have been warned,</i>	<i>P.</i>	Mon-iti sumus,	<i>we have been</i>
		<i>or I was warned.</i>			<i>warned.</i>
	Mon-itus es,	<i>thou hast been</i>		Mon-iti estis,	<i>ye have been</i>
		<i>warned.</i>			<i>warned.</i>
	Mon-itus est,	<i>he has been warned.</i>		Mon-iti sunt,	<i>they have been</i>
					<i>warned.</i>

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Mon-itus eram, I had been</i>	<i>P. Mon-iti erāmus, we had been</i>
<i>warned.</i>	<i>warned.</i>
<i>Mon-itus eras, thou hadst been</i>	<i>Mon-iti erātis, ye had been</i>
<i>warned.</i>	<i>warned.</i>
<i>Mon-itus erat, he had been</i>	<i>Mon-iti erant, they had been</i>
<i>warned.</i>	<i>warned.</i>

FUTURE-PERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Mon-itus ero, I shall have</i>	<i>P. Mon-iti erimus, we shall</i>
<i>been</i>	<i>have</i>
<i>Mon-itus eris, thou wilt</i>	<i>Mon-iti eritis, ye will</i>
<i>have</i>	<i>have</i>
<i>Mon-itus erit, he will have</i>	<i>Mon-iti erunt, they will</i>
<i>been warned.</i>	<i>have</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

<i>S. Mon-ear, I may be warned.</i>	<i>P. Mon-eāmur, we may be warned.</i>
<i>Mon-eāris thou mayst be</i>	<i>Mon-eāmini, ye may be warned.</i>
<i>or -cāro, warned.</i>	
<i>Mon-eātur, he may be warned.</i>	<i>Mon-eantur, they may be</i>
	<i>warned.</i>

IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Mon-erer, I might, etc.,</i>	<i>P. Mon-erēmur, we might be</i>
<i>be</i>	
<i>Mon-erēris thou mightst</i>	<i>Mon-erēmini, ye might be</i>
<i>or -erere, be</i>	
<i>Mon-erētur, he might be</i>	<i>Mon-erentur, they might be</i>
<i>warned.</i>	<i>warned.</i>

PERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Mon-itus sim, I may have</i>	<i>P. Mon-iti simus, we may have</i>
<i>Mon-itus sis, thou mayst</i>	<i>Mon-iti sitis, ye may have</i>
<i>have</i>	
<i>Mon-itus sit, he may have</i>	<i>Mon-iti sint, they may</i>
<i>been warned.</i>	<i>have</i>

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Mon-itus essem, I might, etc.</i>	<i>P. Mon-iti essemus, we might</i>
<i>have</i>	<i>have</i>
<i>Mon-itus esses, thou mightst</i>	<i>Mon-iti essetis, ye might</i>
<i>have</i>	<i>have</i>
<i>Mon-itus esset, he might</i>	<i>Mon-iti essent, they might</i>
<i>have</i>	<i>have</i>
<i>been warned.</i>	<i>been warned.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

<i>S.</i> Mon-ēre or -stor, <i>be thou warned.</i>	<i>P.</i> Mon-ēmīni, <i>be ye warned.</i>
Mon-ētor, <i>let him be warned.</i>	Mon-entor, <i>let them be warned.</i>

INFINITIVE MOOD.

<i>Pres and Imperf.</i> Mon-ēri,	<i>to be warned.</i>
<i>Future.</i> Mon-ītum iri,	<i>to be about to be warned.</i>
<i>Perf. and Pluperf.</i> Mon-ītus, a, um esse,	<i>to have been warned.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

<i>Perfect.</i> Mon-ītus, a, um,	<i>warned, or having been warned.</i>
<i>Gerundive.</i> Mon-endus, a, um,	<i>deserving or requiring to be warned.</i>

Verbs of the Second Conjugation.

Hāb-ēo,	-ni,	-ītum,	-ēre,	<i>to have.</i>
Terr-eo,	-ni,	-ītum,	-ēre,	<i>to terrify.</i>
Exerc-oo,	-ni,	-ītum,	-ēre,	<i>to exercise.</i>
Dōceo,	dooni,	doctum,	docēre,	<i>to teach.</i>
Dēl-eo,	-ēvi,	-ētum,	-ēre,	<i>to destroy.</i>
Mōveo,	mōvī,	mōtum,	mōvēre,	<i>to move.</i>

THIRD CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE.

39. Principal Parts—Rēgo, rexi, rectum, rēgere, *to rule.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

<i>S.</i> Rēg-o, <i>I rule, or I am ruling.</i>	<i>P.</i> Rēg-īmus, <i>we rule.</i>
Rēg-īs, <i>thou rulest.</i>	Rēg-ītis, <i>ye rule.</i>
Rēg-īt, <i>he rules.</i>	Rēg-unt, <i>they rule.</i>

IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>S.</i> Reg-ēbam, <i>I was ruling.</i>	<i>P.</i> Reg-ēbāmus, <i>we were ruling.</i>
Reg-ēbas, <i>thou wast ruling.</i>	Reg-ēbātis, <i>ye were ruling.</i>
Reg-ēbat, <i>he was ruling.</i>	Reg-ēbant, <i>they were ruling.</i>

FUTURE TENSE.

<i>S.</i> Reg-am, <i>I shall rule.</i>	<i>P.</i> Reg-ēmus, <i>we shall rule.</i>
Reg-ēs, <i>thou wilt rule.</i>	Reg-ētis, <i>ye will rule.</i>
Reg-ēt, <i>he will rule.</i>	Reg-ent, <i>they will rule.</i>

PERFECT TENSE.

S. Rex-i, <i>I have ruled, or I ruled.</i>	P. Rex-imus, <i>we have ruled.</i>
Rex-isti, <i>thou hast ruled.</i>	Rex-istis, <i>ye have ruled.</i>
Rex-it, <i>he has ruled.</i>	Rex-erunt or -ēre, <i>they have ruled.</i>

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

S. Rex-eram, <i>I had ruled.</i>	P. Rex-erāmus, <i>we had ruled.</i>
Rex-eras, <i>thou hadst ruled.</i>	Rex-erātis, <i>ye had ruled.</i>
Rex-erat, <i>he had ruled.</i>	Rex-erant, <i>they had ruled.</i>

FUTURE-PERFECT TENSE.

S. Rex-ero, <i>I shall have ruled.</i>	P. Rex-erimus, <i>we shall have ruled.</i>
Rex-eris, <i>thou wilt have ruled.</i>	Rex-eritis, <i>ye will have ruled.</i>
Rex-erit, <i>he will have ruled.</i>	Rex-erint, <i>they will have ruled.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

S. Reg-am, <i>I may rule.</i>	P. Reg-āmus, <i>we may rule.</i>
Reg-ās, <i>thou mayst rule.</i>	Reg-ātis, <i>ye may rule.</i>
Reg-āt, <i>he may rule.</i>	Reg-ant, <i>they may rule.</i>

IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. Reg-erem, <i>I might, etc., rule.</i>	P. Reg-erēmus, <i>we might rule.</i>
Reg-eres, <i>thou mightst rule.</i>	Reg-erētis, <i>ye might rule.</i>
Reg-eret, <i>he might rule.</i>	Reg-erent, <i>they might rule.</i>

FUTURE TENSE.

S. Rec-turus sim, <i>I may be</i>	} about to rule.	P. Rec-turi simus, <i>we may be</i>	} about to rule.
Rec-turus sis, <i>thou mayst be</i>		Rec-turi sitis, <i>ye may be</i>	
Rec-turus sit, <i>he may be</i>		Rec-turi sint, <i>they may be</i>	

PERFECT TENSE.

S. Rex-erim, <i>I may have ruled.</i>	P. Rex-erimus, <i>we may have ruled.</i>
Rex-eris, <i>thou mayst have ruled.</i>	Rex-eritis, <i>ye may have ruled.</i>
Rex-erit, <i>he may have ruled.</i>	Rex-erint, <i>they may have ruled.</i>

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

S. Rex-issem, <i>I might, etc., have ruled.</i>	P. Rex-issēmus, <i>we might have ruled.</i>
Rex-isses, <i>thou mightst have ruled.</i>	Rex-issētis, <i>ye might have ruled.</i>
Rex-isset, <i>he might have ruled.</i>	Rex-issent, <i>they might have ruled.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

S. Reg-ě or -ĭto, rule thou.	P. Reg-ĭte or -ĭtōto, rule ye.
Reg-ĭto, let him rule.	Reg-unto, let them rule.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres. and Imperf. Reg-ěre,	to rule.
Future. Rec-tūrus, a, um esse,	to be about to rule.
Perf. and Pluperf. Rex-isse,	to have ruled.
Fut.-Perfect. Rec-tūrus, a, um fuisse,	to have been about to rule.

GERUND.

N. (Reg-endum, ruling.)
G. Reg-endi, of ruling.
D. Reg-endo, to or for ruling.
Ac. Reg-endum, ruling.
Ab. Reg-endo, by ruling.

PARTICIPLES.

Pres. & Imp. Reg-ens, -antis, ruling.
Fut. Rec-tūrus, a, um, about to rule.

SUPINES.

First. Rec-tum, to rule.
Second. Rec-tu, to be ruled.

PASSIVE VOICE.

Rēgor, rectus sum, rēgi, to be ruled.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

S. Rēg-or, I am (being) ruled.	P. Rēg-ĭmur, we are ruled.
Rēg-ĕris or -ĕre, thou art ruled.	Rēg-ĭmĭni, ye are ruled.
Rēg-ĭtur, he is ruled.	Rēg-untur, they are ruled.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. Reg-ēbar, I was ruled.	P. Reg-ēbāmur, we were ruled.
Reg-ēbāris or -ēbāre, thou wast ruled.	Reg-ēbāminī, ye were ruled.
Reg-ēbātur, he was ruled.	Reg-ēbantur, they were ruled.

FUTURE TENSE.

S. Reg-ar, I shall be ruled.	P. Reg-ēmur, we shall be ruled.
Reg-ĕris or -ĕre, thou wilt be ruled.	Reg-ēminī, ye will be ruled.
Reg-ētur, he will be ruled.	Reg-entur, they will be ruled.

PERFECT TENSE.

S. Rec-tus sum, I have been ruled, or I was ruled.	P. Rec-ti sumus, we have been ruled.
Rec-tus es, thou hast been ruled.	Rec-ti estis, ye have been ruled.
Rec-tus est, he has been ruled.	Rec-ti sunt, they have been ruled.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Rec-tus eram, I had been ruled.</i>	<i>P. Rec-ti orāmus, we had been ruled.</i>
<i>Rec-tus eras, thou hadst been ruled.</i>	<i>Rec-ti erātis, ye had been ruled.</i>
<i>Rec-tus erat, he had been ruled.</i>	<i>Rec-ti erant, they had been ruled.</i>

FUTURE-PERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Rec-tus ēro, I shall have</i>	<i>P. Rec-ti erimus, we shall have</i>
<i>Rec-tus eris, thou wilt have</i>	<i>Rec-ti eritis, ye will have</i>
<i>Rec-tus erit, he will have</i>	<i>Rec-ti erunt, they will have</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

<i>S. Reg-ar, I may be ruled.</i>	<i>P. Reg-āmur, we may be ruled.</i>
<i>Reg-āris</i>	<i>Reg-āmini, ye may be ruled.</i>
<i>or -āro, thou mayst be ruled.</i>	
<i>Reg-ātur, he may be ruled.</i>	<i>Reg-antur, they may be ruled.</i>

IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Reg-erer, I might, etc., be</i>	<i>P. Reg-eremur, we might be</i>
<i>Reg-erēris</i>	<i>Reg-erēmini, ye might be</i>
<i>or -erēro, thou mightst be</i>	
<i>Reg-erētur, he might be</i>	<i>Reg-erentur, they might be</i>

PERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Rec-tus sim, I may have</i>	<i>P. Rec-ti simus, we may have</i>
<i>Rec-tus sis, thou mayst have</i>	<i>Rec-ti sitis, ye may have</i>
<i>Rec-tus sit, he may have</i>	<i>Rec-ti sint, they may have</i>

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Rec-tus essem, I might, etc., have</i>	<i>P. Rec-ti essemus, we might have</i>
<i>Rec-tus esses, thou mightst have</i>	<i>Rec-ti essetis, ye might have</i>
<i>Rec-tus esset, he might have</i>	<i>Rec-ti essent, they might have</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

<i>S. Reg-ere or-itor, be thou ruled.</i>	<i>P. Reg-imini, be ye ruled.</i>
<i>Reg-itor, let him be ruled.</i>	<i>Reg-antur, let them be ruled.</i>

INFINITIVE MOOD.

<i>Pres. and Imperf.</i>	Reg- <i>i</i> ,	<i>to be ruled.</i>
<i>Future.</i>	Reg-tum <i>iri</i> ,	<i>to be about to be ruled.</i>
<i>Perf. and Pluperf.</i>	Reg-tus, a, um <i>esso</i> ,	<i>to have been ruled.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

<i>Perfect.</i>	Reg-tus, a, um,	<i>ruled, or having been ruled.</i>
<i>Gerundive.</i>	Reg-endus, a, um,	<i>deserving or requiring to be ruled.</i>

Verbs of the Third Conjugation.

Dico,	dixi,	dictum,	dicēre,	<i>to say.</i>
Scribo,	scripsi,	scriptum,	scribēre,	<i>to write.</i>
Mitto,	misi,	missum,	mittēre,	<i>to send.</i>
Pōno,	pōsi,	pōsitum,	ponēre,	<i>to place.</i>
Cōlo,	colui,	cultum,	colēre,	<i>to cultivate.</i>
Solvo,	solvi,	solūtum,	solvēre,	<i>to loose.</i>
Frango,	frēgi,	fractum,	frangēre,	<i>to break.</i>
Pello,	pepuli,	pulsum,	pellēre,	<i>to drive.</i>
Cædo,	cæcidi,	cæsum,	caedēre,	<i>to kill.</i>

THIRD CONJUGATION IN *-io*.

40. Verbs of the Third Conjugation ending in *io* have some peculiarities of inflection.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Cāpio, cēpi, captum, cāpēre, *to take.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

<i>Pres.</i>	Cāpio, cāpis, cāpit, cāpimūs, cāpītis, cāpiunt.
<i>Imp.</i>	Cap-iēbam, -iēbas, -iēbat, -iēbamus, -iēbatis, -iēbant.
<i>Fut.</i>	Cap-iam, -ies, -iet, -iēmus, -iētis, -ient.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

<i>Pres.</i>	Cap-iam, -ias, -iat, -iāmus, -iātis, -iant.
<i>Imp.</i>	Cap-ērem, -eres, -eret, -erēmus, -erētis, -erent.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Cap-ē or -ito, -ito, -ito or Itōte, -iunto.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres. Cap-ere.

PARTICIPLE.

Pres. and Imperf. Cap-iens, -ientis.

GERUND.

(Cap-iondum), -iendi, -iēdo, -iendum, -iēdo.

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Pres. Cap-ior, -ēris or -ire, -ītur, -imur, -imini, -iuntur.*Imp.* Cap-ībar, -iebaris or -iebare, -iebatur, -iebamur, -iebamini, -iebantur.*Fut.* Cap-iar, -iēis or -iere, -ietur, -iemur, -iemini, -ientur.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Pres. Cap-iar, -iāris or -iare, -iatur, -iamur, -iamini, -iantur.*Imp.* Cap-ēror, -erēres or -erere, -eretur, -eremur, -eremini, -erentur.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Cap-ēro or -ītor, -ītor, -imini, -iuntor.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres. Cap-i.

PARTICIPLE.

Gerundiv. Cap-iondus.*Verbs of the Third Conjugation in -io.*

Rāpio,	rapui,	raptum,	rapēro,	to seize.
Jācio,	jēci,	jactum,	jacēro,	to throw.
Fōdio,	fōdi,	fossum,	fodēro,	to dig.
Cūpio,	cupivi,	cupitum,	cupēro,	to desire.

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE.

41. Principal Parts—Audio, audivi, auditum, audire, to hear.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

S. Aud-io, I hear, or I am hearing.

Aud-is, thou hearest.

Aud-īt, he hears,

P. Aud-imus, we hear.

Aud-itis, ye hear.

Aud-iunt, they hear.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. And-iēham, I was hearing.</i>	<i>P. And-iēbāmus, we were hearing.</i>
<i>And-iēbas, thou wast hearing.</i>	<i>And-iēbātis, ye were hearing.</i>
<i>And-iēbat, he was hearing.</i>	<i>And-iēbant, they were hearing.</i>

FUTURE TENSE.

<i>S. And-iam, I shall hear.</i>	<i>P. And-iēmus, we shall hear.</i>
<i>And-iēs, thou wilt hear.</i>	<i>And-iētis, ye will hear.</i>
<i>And-iēt, he will hear.</i>	<i>And-iēnt, they will hear.</i>

PERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. And-ivi,* I have heard, or I heard.</i>	<i>P. And-ivimus, we have heard.</i>
<i>And-ivistī, thou hast heard.</i>	<i>And-ivistis, ye have heard.</i>
<i>And-ivit, he has heard.</i>	<i>And-ivērunt or -ivēro, they have heard.</i>

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. And-ivēram, I had heard.</i>	<i>P. And-ivērāmus, we had heard.</i>
<i>And-ivēras, thou hadst heard.</i>	<i>And-ivērātis, ye had heard.</i>
<i>And-ivērat, he had heard.</i>	<i>And-ivērant, they had heard.</i>

FUTURE-PERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. And-ivēro, I shall have heard.</i>	<i>P. And-ivērimus, we shall have heard.</i>
<i>And-ivēris, thou wilt have heard.</i>	<i>And-ivēritis, ye will have heard.</i>
<i>And-ivērit, he will have heard.</i>	<i>And-ivērint, they will have heard.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

<i>S. And-iam, I may hear.</i>	<i>P. And-iāmus, we may hear.</i>
<i>And-iās, thou mayst hear.</i>	<i>And-iātis, ye may hear.</i>
<i>And-iāt, he may hear.</i>	<i>And-iant, they may hear.</i>

IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. And-īrom, I might, etc., hear.</i>	<i>P. And-īrēmus, we might hear.</i>
<i>And-īres, thou mightst hear.</i>	<i>And-īrētis, ye might hear.</i>
<i>And-īrot, he might hear.</i>	<i>And-īrent, they might hear.</i>

* In this and similar forms the *r* is often omitted; thus, *audiit* for *audirit*, *audierunt* for *audicerunt*, etc.

FUTURE TENSE.

<i>S.</i> And-Itūrus sim, <i>I may be</i>	} <i>to hear.</i>	<i>P.</i> And-Itūri simus, <i>we may be</i>	} <i>to hear.</i>
<i>And-Itūrus sis, thou mayst</i>		<i>And-Itūri sitis, ye may be</i>	
<i>And-Itūrus sit, he may be</i>		<i>And-Itūri sint, they may</i>	
<i>about</i>		<i>be about</i>	

PRESENT TENSE.

<i>S.</i> And-Itērim, <i>I may have heard.</i>	<i>P.</i> And-Itērimus, <i>we may have</i>
<i>And-Itēris, thou mayst have</i>	<i>And-Itēritis, ye may have</i>
<i>heard.</i>	<i>heard.</i>
<i>And-Itērit, he may have heard.</i>	<i>And-Itērint, they may have</i>
	<i>heard.</i>

IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>S.</i> And-Itissem, <i>I might, etc., have</i>	<i>P.</i> And-Itissemus, <i>we might have</i>
<i>heard.</i>	<i>heard.</i>
<i>And-Itisses, thou mightst have</i>	<i>And-Itissētis, ye might have</i>
<i>heard.</i>	<i>heard.</i>
<i>And-Itisset, he might have</i>	<i>And-Itissent, they might have</i>
<i>heard.</i>	<i>heard.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

<i>S.</i> And-I or -Itō, <i>hear thou.</i>	<i>P.</i> And-Itō or -Itōtō, <i>hear ye.</i>
<i>And-Itō, let him hear.</i>	<i>And-Itōtō, let them hear.</i>

INFINITIVE MOOD.

<i>Pres. and Imperf.</i> And-Itē,	<i>to hear.</i>
<i>Future.</i> And-Itūrus, a, um esso,	<i>to be about to hear.</i>
<i>Perf. and Pluperf.</i> And-Itisso,	<i>to have heard.</i>
<i>Pl.-Perfect.</i> And-Itūrus, a, um fuisso,	<i>to have been about to hear.</i>

GERUND.

<i>N.</i> (And-Itendum, <i>hearing.</i>)
<i>G.</i> And-Itendi, <i>of hearing.</i>
<i>D.</i> And-Itendo, <i>to or for</i>
<i>hearing.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

<i>Pres. & Imperf.</i> And-Itens, -ientis, <i>hearing</i>
<i>Fut.</i> And-Itūrus, a, um, <i>about to hear.</i>

SUPINES.

<i>Ac.</i> And-Itendum, <i>hearing.</i>	<i>First.</i> And-Itum, <i>to hear.</i>
<i>Ab.</i> And-Itendo, <i>by hearing.</i>	<i>Second.</i> And-Itu, <i>to be heard.</i>

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

S. Aud-ior,	<i>I am (being) heard.</i>	P. Aud-īmur,	<i>we are heard.</i>
Aud-iris			
or -ire,	<i>thou art heard.</i>	Aud-īmini,	<i>ye are heard.</i>
Aud-itur,	<i>he is heard.</i>	Aud-iuntur,	<i>they are heard.</i>

IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. Aud-iēbar,	<i>I was heard.</i>	P. Aud-iēbāmur,	<i>we were heard.</i>
Aud-iēbāris		Aud-iēbāmini,	<i>ye were heard.</i>
or -iēbāre,	<i>thou wast heard.</i>		
Aud-iēbatur,	<i>he was heard.</i>	Aud-iēbantur,	<i>they were heard.</i>

FUTURE TENSE.

S. Aud-iar,	<i>I shall be heard.</i>	P. Aud-iēmur,	<i>we shall be heard.</i>
Aud-iēris		Aud-iēmini,	<i>ye will be heard.</i>
or -iēre,	<i>thou wilt be heard.</i>		
Aud-iētur,	<i>he will be heard.</i>	Aud-iēntur,	<i>they will be heard.</i>

PERFECT TENSE.

S. Aud-itus sum,	<i>I have been heard.</i>	P. Aud-īti sumus,	<i>we have been heard.</i>
	<i>or I was heard.</i>		
Aud-itus es,	<i>thou hast been heard.</i>	Aud-iti estis,	<i>ye have been heard.</i>
--			
Aud-itus est,	<i>he has been heard.</i>	Aud-iti sunt,	<i>they have been heard.</i>

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

S. Aud-itus eram,	<i>I had been heard.</i>	P. Aud-īti erāmus,	<i>we had been heard.</i>
Aud-itus eras,	<i>thou hadst been heard.</i>	Aud-iti erātis,	<i>ye had been heard.</i>
Aud-itus erat,	<i>he had been heard.</i>	Aud-iti erant,	<i>they had been heard.</i>

FUTURE-PERFECT TENSE.

S. Aud-itus ēro,	<i>I shall have been</i>	P. Aud-īti erimus,	<i>we shall have been</i>
Aud-itus eris,	<i>thou wilt have been</i>	Aud-iti eritis,	<i>ye will have been</i>
Aud-itus erit,	<i>he will have been</i>	Aud-iti erunt,	<i>they will have been</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

<i>S. And-iar, I may be heard.</i>	<i>P. And-iāmur, we may be heard.</i>
<i>Aud-iāris</i>	<i>Aud-iāmini, ye may be heard.</i>
<i>or -iāre, thou mayst be heard.</i>	<i>Aud-iantur, they may be heard.</i>
<i>Aud-iātur, he may be heard.</i>	

IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. And-irer, I might, etc., be heard.</i>	<i>P. And-irēmur, we might be heard.</i>
<i>Aud-irēris thou mightst be heard.</i>	<i>Aud-irēmini, ye might be heard.</i>
<i>or -irēre, heard.</i>	<i>Aud-irerentur, they might be heard.</i>
<i>Aud-irētur, he might be heard.</i>	

PERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. And-itus sim, I may have been heard.</i>	<i>P. And-iti simus, we may have been heard.</i>
<i>Aud-itus sis, thou mayst have been heard.</i>	<i>Aud-iti sitis, ye may have been heard.</i>
<i>Aud-itus sit, he may have been heard.</i>	<i>Aud-iti sint, they may have been heard.</i>

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. And-itus essem, I might, etc., have been heard.</i>	<i>P. And-iti essemus, we might have been heard.</i>
<i>Aud-itus esses, thou mightst have been heard.</i>	<i>Aud-iti essētis, ye might have been heard.</i>
<i>Aud-itus esset, he might have been heard.</i>	<i>Aud-iti essent, they might have been heard.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

<i>S. And-iro or -itor, be thou heard.</i>	<i>P. And-imini, be ye heard.</i>
<i>Aud-itor, let him be heard.</i>	<i>Aud-iantur, let them be heard.</i>

INFINITIVE MOOD.

<i>Pres and Imperf. Aud-iri, to be heard.</i>	
<i>Future. Aud-iturū iri, to be about to be heard.</i>	
<i>Perf. and Pluperf. Aud-itus, n, um esse, to have been heard.</i>	

PARTICIPLES.

<i>Perfect. Aud-itus, n, um, heard, or having been heard.</i>	
<i>Gerundive. Aud-iendus, n, um, deserving or requiring to be heard</i>	

Verbs of the Fourth Conjugation.

<i>Mān-īo,</i>	<i>-īvi,</i>	<i>-itum,</i>	<i>-īro,</i>	<i>to fortify.</i>
<i>Nutr-īo,</i>	<i>-īvi,</i>	<i>-itum,</i>	<i>-īro,</i>	<i>to nourish.</i>
<i>Impēd-īo,</i>	<i>-īvi,</i>	<i>-itum,</i>	<i>-īro,</i>	<i>to entangle.</i>
<i>Erūd-īo,</i>	<i>-īvi,</i>	<i>-itum,</i>	<i>-īro,</i>	<i>to instruct.</i>
<i>Inven-īo,</i>	<i>inveni,</i>	<i>inventum,</i>	<i>invenire,</i>	<i>to find.</i>
<i>Vinc-īo,</i>	<i>vixi.</i>	<i>vinctum,</i>	<i>vincire,</i>	<i>to bind.</i>

DEPONENT VERBS.

42. Verbs that have a passive form with an active signification are called Dependent Verbs.

Deponents follow the active form in the Future Subjunctive and Future Infinitive; they have the Gerund and the Supines, and have all the Participles of both voices. In other respects they are inflected like the passives of verbs of the four regular conjugations.

The Gerundive, or Participle in *-dus*, has always a passive meaning, and does not therefore occur in intransitive deponents, except impersonally.

Deponents are the only Latin verbs whose Perfect Participle has an active meaning, and corresponds to the English active participle with *having*; thus, *hortatus* means *having exhorted*. In some deponents this participle has a passive as well as an active signification.

- | | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|----------|------------|--------------|
| I. Hortor, | hortatus sum, | hortari, | to exhort; | like amor. |
| II. Vereor, | veritus sum, | vereri, | to fear; | like moucor. |
| III. Utor, | usus sum, | uti, | to use; | like regor. |
| IV. Partior, | partitus sum, | partiri, | to divide; | like audior |

INDICATIVE MOOD.

	I.	II.	III.	IV.
<i>Present.</i>	Hort-or Hort-aris or -äre, etc.	Vër-eor Vör-ëris or -ëre, etc.	Ût-or Ût-ëris or -ëre, etc.	Part-ior Part-iris or -ïre, etc.
<i>Imperfect.</i>	Hort-äbar	Ver-äbar	Ût-äbar	Part-äbbar
<i>Future.</i>	Hort-äbor	Ver-äbor	Ût-ar	Part-iar
<i>Perfect.</i>	Hort-ätus sum	Ver-itus sum	U-sus sum	Part-itus sum
<i>Pluperfect.</i>	Hort-ätus eram	Ver-itus eram	U-sus eram	Part-itus eram
<i>Fut.-Plrf.</i>	Hort-ätus ero	Ver-itus ero	U-sus ero	Part-itus ero

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

<i>Present.</i>	Hort-er	Ver-ear	Ût-ar	Part-iar
<i>Imperf.</i>	Hort-ärer	Ver-ärer	Ût-ärer	Part-ärer
<i>Future.</i>	Hort-ätürus sim	Ver-itürus sim	U-sürus sim	Part-itürus sim
<i>Perfect.</i>	Hort-ätus sim	Ver-itus sim	U-sus sim	Part-itus sim
<i>Pluperf.</i>	Hort-ätus essem	Ver-itus essem	U-sus essem	Part-itus essem

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Hort-äre or -ätor | Ver-äre or -ätor | Ût-ëro or -itor | Part-ïro or -itor

INFINITIVE MOOD.

<i>Pr. & Imp.</i>	Hort-āri	Ver-āri	Ut-i	Part-Iri
<i>Future.</i>	Hort-ātūrus esso	Ver-ītūrus esso	U-sūrus esso	Part-Itūrus esso
<i>Per. & Plu.</i>	Hort-ātus esso	Ver-itus esso	U-sus esso	Part-itus esso

PARTICIPLES.

<i>Pres.</i>	Hort-ans	Ver-ens	Ut-ens	Part-ions
<i>Fut.</i>	Hort-ātūrus, a, um	Ver-ītūrus, a, um	U-sūrus, a, um	Part-Itūrus, a, um
<i>Perf.</i>	Hort-ātus, a, um	Ver-itus, a, um	U-sus, a, um	Part-itus, a, um
<i>Ger.</i>	Hort-andus, a, um	Ver-eudus, a, um	Ut-eudus, a, um	Part-icendus, a, um

GERUND.

(Hort-andum), etc. (Ver-eudum), etc. (Ut-endum), etc. (Part-icendum), etc.

SUPINES.

<i>First.</i>	Hort-itum	Ver-itum	U-sum	Part-itum
<i>Second.</i>	Hort-ātu	Ver-itu	U-su	Part-itu

SEMI-DEPONENT VERBS.

43. There are four verbs (called Semi-Deponents) that have a passive form in the perfect and parts derived from it. These are—

Audeo,	ausus sum,	audēro,	to dare, to venture.
Fido,	fisus sum,	fidēro,	to trust.
Gaudeo,	gāvissus sum,	gaudēro,	to rejoice.
Soleo,	sōlūtus sum,	sōlēro,	to be accustomed.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

44. Possum, potui, posse, to be able.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.
<i>Pres.</i>	Pos-sum	pōt-ēs	pōt-est	pos-sūmus	pōt-estis	pos-sunt
<i>Imp.</i>	Pōt-ēram	-eras	-erat	-erāmus	-erātis	-erant
<i>Fut.</i>	Pot-ēro	-eris	-erit	-erimus	-eritis	-erunt [-uēre
<i>Perf. :</i>	Pot-ui	-uisti	-uit	-uimus	-uistis	-uerunt or
<i>Plup.</i>	Pot-uēram	-ueras	-uerat	-uerāmus	-ueratis	-uerant
<i>Plu.-Perf.</i>	Pot-uēro	-ueris	-uerit	-uerimus	-ueritis	-ueriunt

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.
<i>Pres.</i>	Pos-sim	-sis	-sit	-simus	-sitis	-sint
<i>Imp.</i>	Pos-sem	-ses	-set	-sēmus	-sētis	-sent
<i>Perf.</i>	Pōt-uērim	-ueris	-uerit	-uerimus	-ueritis	-uerint
<i>Plup.</i>	Pot-uissem	-uisses	-uisset	-uissēmus	-uissētis	-uissent

INFINITIVE MOOD.

*Pres. and Imp. Posse.**Perf. and Plup. Potuisse.*

The *Pres. Participle*, *Potens*, powerful, is always used as an adjective. The other parts are not used.

Possum, i.e., *pot-sum*, is a compound of the obsolete adjective *potis*, able, and *sum*. The *t* of *pot* becomes *s* before *s* of the simple verb, and the *f* of *fui* is omitted in the Perfect and the tenses derived from it. *Posse* and *possem* are contractions of *pot-esse*, *pot-essem*.

45. Volo, volui, velle, to be willing, to wish.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.
<i>Pres.</i>	Vōlo	vīs	vult	vōlūmus	vultis	vōlunt
<i>Imp.</i>	- Vol-ēbam	-ebas	-ebat	-ebāmus	-ebātis	-ebant
<i>Fut.</i>	Vol-am	-es	-et	-ēmus	-ētis	-ent [-uēro]
<i>Perf.</i>	Vol-ui	-uisti	-uit	-uimus	-uistis	-uerunt or
<i>Plup.</i>	Vol-uēram	-ueras	-uerat	-ueramus	-ueratis	-uerant
<i>Fut.-Perf.</i>	Vol-uēro	-ueris	-uerit	-uerimus	-ueritis	-uerint

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.
<i>Pres.</i>	Vēl-im	-is	-it	-imus	-itis	-int
<i>Imp.</i>	Vēl-lem	-les	-let	-lēmus	-lētis	-lent
<i>Perf.</i>	Vol-uērim	-ueris	-uerit	-uerimus	-ueritis	-uerint
<i>Plup.</i>	Vol-uissem	-uisses	-uisset	-uissēmus	-uissētis	-uissent

INFINITIVE MOOD.

*Pres. and Imp. Velle.**Perf. and Plup. Voluisse.*

The *Pres. Participle*, *Volens*, willing, is commonly used as an adjective. The other parts are not used.

Nōlo, nōlui, nolle, to be unwilling, not to wish (non and volo).

INDICATIVE MOOD.

	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.
<i>Pres.</i>	Nōlo	nōvis	nōvult	nōlūmus	nōvultis	nōlunt
<i>Imp.</i>	Nol-ēbam	-ebas	-ebat	-ebāmus	-ebātis	-ebant
<i>Fut.</i>	Nol-am	-es	-et	-ēmus	-ētis	-ent [uōro
<i>Perf.</i>	Nol-ui	-uisti	-uit	-uīmus	-uistis	-uerunt or
<i>Plup.</i>	Nol-uēram	-ueras	-uerat	-uerāmus	-uerātis	-uerant
<i>Fut.-P.</i>	Nol-uē:ō	-ueris	-uerit	-uerimus	-ueritis	-uerint

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

<i>Pres.</i>	Nol-im	-is	-it	-imus	-itis	-int
<i>Imp.</i>	Nol-lem	-les	-let	-lēmus	-lētis	-lent
<i>Perf.</i>	Nol-uērim	-ueri	-uerit	-uerimus	-ueritis	-uerint
<i>Plup.</i>	Nol-uissē	-uisses	-uissent	-uissēmus	-uissētis	-uissent

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

— Nol-for-Itō -Itō — -Itō or -Itōto -auto.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres. and Imp. Nolle. *Perf. and Plup.* Noluisse.

The *Pres. Participle*, *Nōlens*, unwilling, is commonly used as an adjective. The rest not used.

Mālo, mālui, malle, to be more willing, to prefer (magis and volo).

INDICATIVE MOOD.

	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.
<i>Pres.</i>	Mālo	māvis	māvult	mālūmus	māvultis	mālunt
<i>Imp.</i>	Māl-ēbam	-ebas	-ebat	-ebāmus	-ebātis	-ebant
<i>Fut.</i>	Māl-am	-es	-et	-ēmus	-ētis	-ent [uēro
<i>Perf.</i>	Māl-ui	-uisti	-uit	-uīmus	-uistis	-uerunt or
<i>Plup.</i>	Māl-uēram	-ueras	-uerat	-uerāmus	-uerātis	-uerant
<i>Fut.-P.</i>	Māl-uēro	-ueris	-uerit	-uerimus	-ueritis	-uerint

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

<i>Pres.</i>	Māl-im	-is	-it	-imus	-itis	-int
<i>Imp.</i>	Māl-lem	-les	-let	-lēmus	-lētis	-lent
<i>Perf.</i>	Māl-uērim	-ueris	-uerit	-uerimus	-ueritis	-uerint
<i>Plup.</i>	Māl-uissē	-uisses	-uissent	-uissēmus	-uissētis	-uissent

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres. and Imp. Malle. *Perf. and Plup.* Maluisse.

The rest not used.

46. *Eo, ivi, itum, ire, to go.**

INDICATIVE MOOD.

	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.
<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Eo</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>it</i>	<i>imus</i>	<i>itis</i>	<i>eunt</i>
<i>Imp.</i>	<i>Ibā</i>	<i>ibas</i>	<i>ibat</i>	<i>Ibāmus</i>	<i>Ibātis</i>	<i>Ibant</i>
<i>Fut.</i>	<i>Ibo</i>	<i>ibis</i>	<i>ibit</i>	<i>Ibimus</i>	<i>Ibītis</i>	<i>Ibunt</i> [<i>Ivērō</i>]
<i>Perf.</i>	<i>Ivi</i> or <i>ii</i>	<i>ivisti</i>	<i>ivit</i>	<i>Ivimus</i>	<i>Ivistis</i>	<i>Ivērunt</i> or
<i>Plup.</i>	<i>Ivērā</i>	<i>iveras</i>	<i>iverat</i>	<i>iverāmus</i>	<i>iverātis</i>	<i>iverant</i>
<i>Fut.-P.</i>	<i>Ivērō</i>	<i>iveris</i>	<i>iverit</i>	<i>iverimus</i>	<i>iveritis</i>	<i>iverint</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Eam</i>	<i>eas</i>	<i>eat</i>	<i>eāmus</i>	<i>eātis</i>	<i>eant</i>
<i>Imp.</i>	<i>Iram</i>	<i>ires</i>	<i>iret</i>	<i>Irāmus</i>	<i>Irātis</i>	<i>Irent</i>
<i>Fut.</i>	<i>Itūrus</i> <i>sim</i>	<i>Itūrus</i> <i>sis</i>	<i>Itūrus</i> <i>sit</i>	<i>Ituri</i> <i>simus</i>	<i>Ituri</i> <i>sitis</i>	<i>Ituri</i> <i>sint</i>
<i>Perf.</i>	<i>Ivērīm</i>	<i>iveris</i>	<i>iverit</i>	<i>iverimus</i>	<i>iveritis</i>	<i>iverint</i>
<i>Plup.</i>	<i>Ivissem</i>	<i>ivisses</i>	<i>ivisset</i>	<i>ivissēmus</i>	<i>ivissētis</i>	<i>ivissent</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

—	<i>I</i> or <i>ito</i>	<i>ito</i>	—	<i>ite</i> or <i>itōte</i>	<i>sunto</i>
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INFINITIVE MOOD.

<i>Pres. & Imp.</i>	<i>Ire</i>
<i>Fut.</i>	<i>Itūrus</i> , <i>a</i> , <i>um</i> <i>esse</i>
<i>Perf. & Plup.</i>	<i>Ivisse</i>
<i>Fut.-Perf.</i>	<i>Itūrus</i> , <i>a</i> , <i>um</i> <i>fuisse</i>

PARTICIPLES.

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Iens</i> , <i>Gen.</i> <i>suntis</i>
<i>Fut.</i>	<i>Itūrus</i> , <i>a</i> , <i>um</i>

GERUND.

(Eundum), *dī*, *dō*, etc.

SUPINES.

<i>First.</i>	<i>Itum</i>	<i>Second.</i>	<i>Itu</i> .
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Thō verb *Eo* is, for the most part, inflected regularly according to the fourth conjugation. In the passive it is used only impersonally. Its compounds generally reject *v* in the perfect and the tenses derived from it; as, *redeo*, *redī* (rarely *redivi*), *reditum*, *redire*, to return. *Ambio*, *ambivi*, *ambitum*, *ambire*, to go round, is a regular verb of the fourth conjugation. *Queo*, I can, *nequeo*, I cannot, and *vēneo*, I am sold, are inflected like *eo*, but want the imperative and gerund, and *veneo* has no participles or supines. The compounds of *eo* that acquire a transitive meaning have a complete passive, as *adeo*, I approach, *ineo*, I enter.

* It is to be observed that the parts of this verb begin generally with *i*, but with *e* when the following letter is *a*, *o*, or *u*.

ACTIVE VOICE.

47. *Fēro, tūli, lātum, ferre, to carry, to bring, to suffer.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.
<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Fēro</i>	<i>fers</i>	<i>fert</i>	<i>fērimus</i>	<i>fertis</i>	<i>fērunt</i>
<i>Imp.</i>	<i>Fer-ēbam</i>	<i>-ebas</i>	<i>-ebat</i>	<i>-ebāmus</i>	<i>-ebātis</i>	<i>-ebant</i>
<i>Fut.</i>	<i>Fer-am</i>	<i>-es</i>	<i>-et</i>	<i>-ēmus</i>	<i>-ētis</i>	<i>-ent</i>
<i>Perf.</i>	<i>Tūl-i</i>	<i>-isti</i>	<i>-it</i>	<i>-imus</i>	<i>-istis</i>	<i>-ērunt or -ēro</i>
<i>Plup.</i>	<i>Tul-ēram</i>	<i>-eras</i>	<i>-erat</i>	<i>-erāmus</i>	<i>-erātis</i>	<i>-erant</i>
<i>Fut.-P.</i>	<i>Tul-ēro</i>	<i>-eris</i>	<i>-erit</i>	<i>-erimus</i>	<i>-eritis</i>	<i>-erint</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Fēr-am</i>	<i>-as</i>	<i>-at</i>	<i>-āmus</i>	<i>-ātis</i>	<i>-ant</i>
<i>Imp.</i>	<i>Fer-rem</i>	<i>-res</i>	<i>-ret</i>	<i>-rēmus</i>	<i>-rētis</i>	<i>-rent</i>
<i>Fut.</i>	<i>Laturus sim, etc.</i>			<i>laturi simus, etc.</i>		
<i>Perf.</i>	<i>Tul-ērim</i>	<i>-eris</i>	<i>-erit</i>	<i>-erimus</i>	<i>-eritis</i>	<i>-erint</i>
<i>Plup.</i>	<i>Tul-isse</i>	<i>-isses</i>	<i>-isset</i>	<i>-issemus</i>	<i>-isētis</i>	<i>-issent</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

— *Fēr² or ferto ferto* — *ferte or fertōte ferunto*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

<i>Pres. and Imp.</i>	<i>Ferro</i>
<i>Fut.</i>	<i>Laturus, a, um esse</i>
<i>Perf. and Plup.</i>	<i>Tulisse</i>
<i>Fut.-Perf.</i>	<i>Laturus, a, um fuisse</i>

PARTICIPLES.

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Ferens</i>
<i>Fut.</i>	<i>Laturus, a, um</i>

GERUND.

(*Ferendum*) *āi, dō*

SUPINES.

First. Lātum. Second. Latu.

PASSIVE VOICE.

Feror, latus sum, ferri, to be carried, etc.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.
<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Fēror</i>	<i>ferris or ferre</i>	<i>fertur</i>	<i>fērimur</i>	<i>fērimini</i>	<i>fērantur</i>
<i>Imp.</i>	<i>Fer-ābar</i>	<i>-ebāris or -ebare</i>	<i>-ebatur</i>	<i>-ebamur</i>	<i>-ebamini</i>	<i>-ebantur</i>
<i>Fut.</i>	<i>Fer-ar</i>	<i>-ēris or -ēre</i>	<i>-ētur</i>	<i>-ēmur</i>	<i>-ēmini</i>	<i>-entur</i>
<i>Perf.</i>	<i>Lātus sum, etc.</i>			<i>lati sumus, etc.</i>		
<i>Plup.</i>	<i>Latus ēram, etc.</i>			<i>lati erāmus, etc.</i>		
<i>Fut.-P.</i>	<i>Latus ēro, etc.</i>			<i>lati erimus, etc.</i>		

* *Dico*, I say; *duco*, I lead; and *facio*, I make, with their compounds, form the Imperative in a similar manner, thus:—*dic, duc, fac*; but the compounds of *facio* which change a into i are regular, as, *confice, perfice*.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.
<i>Pres.</i>	Fer-ar	-āris or -āre	-ātur	-āmur	-āmini	-antur
<i>Imp.</i>	Fer-rer	-rēris or -rēre	-rētur	-rēmur	-rēmini	-rentur
<i>Perf.</i>	Latus sim, etc.			lati sīmus, etc.		
<i>Plup.</i>	Latus essem, etc.			lati essēmus, etc.		

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

—	Ferre or fertor fertor	—	ferīmini feruntor
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INFINITIVE MOOD.

<i>Pr. & Imp.</i>	Ferri
<i>Future.</i>	Lātum iri
<i>Perf. & Plu.</i>	Lātus, a, um esse

PARTICIPLES.

<i>Perfect.</i>	Lātus, a, um
<i>Gerundive.</i>	Ferendus, a, um

The compounds of *fero* are inflected like the simple verb. In the following the prefix undergoes modification for the sake of euphony:—

<i>with</i>	<i>ab</i>	—	aufēro,	abstūli,	ablātum,	aufferre,	<i>to take away.</i>
„	<i>ad</i>	—	affēro,	attuli,	allatum,	afferre,	<i>to bring to.</i>
„	<i>cum</i>	—	confēro,	contuli,	collatum,	conferre,	<i>to bring together.</i>
„	<i>dis</i>	—	diffēro,	distuli,	dilatam,	differre,	<i>to disperse.</i>
„	<i>ex</i>	—	effēro,	extuli,	elatum,	efferre,	<i>to carry out.</i>
„	<i>in</i>	—	infēro,	intuli,	illatum,	inferre,	<i>to carry into.</i>
„	<i>ob</i>	—	offēro,	obtuli,	oblatum,	offerre,	<i>to present.</i>
„	<i>sub</i>	—	suffēro,	—	—	sufferre,	<i>to endure.</i>

48. Fio, factus sum, fiēri, *to be made, to become, to happen.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.
<i>Pres.</i>	Fio	fis	fit	simus	fitis	fiunt
<i>Imp.</i>	Fi-ābam	-ebas	-ebat	-ebāmus	-obātis	-ebant
<i>Fut.</i>	Fi-am	-es	-et	-ēmus	-ētis	-ent
<i>Perf.</i>	Factus sum, etc.			facti sīmus, etc.		
<i>Plup.</i>	Factus ēram, etc.			facti erāmus, etc.		
<i>Fut.-Per.</i>	Factus ēro, etc.			facti erīmus, etc.		

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.
<i>Pres.</i>	Fi-am	-as	-at	-āmus	-ātis	-ant
<i>Imp.</i>	Fi-ērem	-eres	-eret	-erēmus	-erētis	-erent
<i>Per.</i>	Factus sim, etc.			facti sīmus, etc.		
<i>Plup.</i>	Factus essem, etc.			facti essēmus, etc.		

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

—	Fi or fito fito	—	fito or fitōte fiunto
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INFINITIVE MOOD.		PARTICIPLES.	
<i>Pres. & Imp.</i>	<i>Fieri</i>	<i>Perfect.</i>	<i>Factus, a, um</i>
<i>Fut.</i>	<i>Factum iri</i>	<i>Gerundive.</i>	<i>Faciendus, a, um</i>
<i>Prj. & Plup.</i>	<i>Factus, a, um esse</i>		

Fio is used as the Passive of *facio*, from which it takes its compound tenses. The compounds of *facio* which retain *a* have *fio* in the passive, as—Active, *malefacio*, Passive, *malefio*; but those compounds which change *a* into *i* have the regular Passive, as—Active, *perficio*, Passive, *perficior*.

49. *Ēdo, ēdi, ēsum, ēdēre or esse, tu eat.*

Edo is irregular only in having, besides the regular inflections, a few contracted forms, which coincide with the corresponding parts of *sum*. The parts are those which in *sum* begin with *es*.

	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.
<i>Pres. Ind.</i>	<i>Ēdo</i>	<i>ēdis</i>	<i>ēdit</i>	<i>ēdimus</i>	<i>ēditis</i>	<i>ēdunt</i>
or	—	<i>ēs</i>	<i>eat</i>	—	<i>eatīs</i>	—
<i>Imp. Subj.</i>	<i>Ed-ērem</i>	<i>-ēres</i>	<i>-ēret</i>	<i>-ērēmus</i>	<i>-ērētis</i>	<i>-ērent</i>
or	<i>Essem</i>	<i>esses</i>	<i>esset</i>	<i>essēmus</i>	<i>essētis</i>	<i>essent</i>
<i>Imper.</i>	—	<i>Ēdo or ēdīto</i>	<i>ēdīto</i>	—	<i>ēdite or ēdītō</i>	<i>ēdātō</i>
or	—	<i>ēs or esto</i>	<i>esto</i>	—	<i>esle or estō</i>	—
<i>Pres. Infinitive. Edēre or esse</i>						

In the *Pres. Ind. Passive*, *estur* is used for *editur*.

DEFECTIVE VERBS.

50. Verbs are called Defective which are used in a few parts only.

The verbs *mēmīni*, I remember, *ōdī*, I hate, and *coepī*, I have begun, are called Preteritive Verbs, because they have only the Perfect Indicative and the tenses formed from it. The Perfects *memini* and *odī* have a present meaning; and *novī*, having also a present meaning—I know—is usually classed with these verbs, though it is really the perfect of *nosco*. *Coepī* has a

Passive form, *coeptus sum*, of the same meaning as the Active, used when a Passive Infinitive follows; as, *urbs coepta est obsidēri*, the city began to be besieged. *Mementi* has the Imperative (2d pers. sing. and plur.), *memento*, *mementōte*; and *coepi*, the Participles, *coeptus* and *coepturus*.

INDICATIVE.			SUBJUNCTIVE.		INFINITIVE.
<i>Perf.</i>	<i>Plup.</i>	<i>Fut.-P.</i>	<i>Perf.</i>	<i>Plup.</i>	<i>Perf.</i>
<i>Mēmīn-i</i>	-ēram	-ēro	-ērim	-issem	-isse
<i>Ōd-i</i>	-ēram	-ēro	-ērim	-issem	-isse
<i>Coep-i</i>	-ēram	-ēro	-ērim	-issem	-isse
<i>Nōv-i</i>	-ēram	-ēro	-ērim	-issem	-isse

The tenses wanting in *coepi* are supplied from *incipio*; those of *mementi* by *memoriā tenere*; and those of *odī* by *odio habere*.

Aio, I say, I say 'yes,' I affirm.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.
<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Āio</i>	<i>āis</i>	<i>ait</i>	—	—	<i>aiunt</i>
<i>Imp.</i>	<i>Al-ēbam</i>	-ebas	-ebat	-ebāmus	-ebātis	-ebant

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

<i>Pres.</i>	—	<i>aiās</i>	<i>aiāt</i>	—	—	<i>aiant</i>
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PARTICIPLE.

Pres. Aiens.

Inquam, I say (used in quoting the words of a person).

INDICATIVE MOOD.

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>In-quam</i>	-quis	-quit	-quīmus	-quītis	-quiunt
<i>Imp.</i>	—	—	<i>inquiēbat</i>	—	—	—
<i>Perf.</i>	—	<i>inquisti</i>	<i>inquit</i>	—	—	—
<i>Fut.</i>	—	<i>inques</i>	<i>inquiet</i>	—	—	—

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

—	<i>Inque</i>	<i>inquīto</i>	—	—	—
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PARTICIPLE.

Pres. Inquiens.

Fāri, to *speak*, has only Pres. Ind. *fātur*; Fut. *fābor*, *fābitur*; Perf. *fatus sum*, etc., and Plup. *fatus eram*, etc.; Imper. *fāre*; Inf. *fāri*; Part. (sans) *fantis*, *fatus*, *fandus*; Ger. *fando*; Sup. *fātū*.

Quæso, *I entreat*, has only this form and *quæsumus*.

Forem, *fores*, etc., and *fore*, have the same meaning as *essem* and *futurus esse*.

Aus-im, *-is*, *-it*, —, —, *-int* (for *audeam*), *I may dare*.

Fax-im, *-is*, *-it*, *-imus*, *-itis*, *-iut*, for *faciam*, or *fecerim*, *I may do*, or *I may have done*. Also *faxe* for *faciam*, or *fecero*, *I shall do*, or *I shall have done*. *Du-im*, *-is*, *-it*, *-int*, *I may give*, etc.; and *Perdu-im*, *-is*, *-it*, *-int*, *I may destroy*, etc.; both chiefly used in prayers and imprecations.

The following are used only with an Imperative meaning:—

Apāge, *apagēto*, *begone*.

Avē, *avēto*, *hail*; Inf. *avēre*.

Salvē, *salvēto*, *hail*; Fut. *salvēbis*; Inf. *salvēre*.

Valē, *valēto*, *farewell*; Inf. *valēre*.

Cēdo, *cēdito* or *cetto*, *give me*.

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

51. Impersonal Verbs have no personal subject, and are used only in the third person singular. They want the Imperative (the Subjunctive being used instead of it), and generally want the Participles, Gerund, and Supines.

They are inflected thus:—

<i>Indic.</i>	<i>Dēc-et</i>	<i>-ēbat</i>	<i>-ēbit</i>	<i>-uit</i>	<i>-uerat</i>	<i>-uerit</i>
<i>Subj.</i>	<i>Dec-eat</i>	<i>-ērot</i>	—	<i>-uerit</i>	<i>-uisset</i>	
<i>Inf.</i>	<i>Dec-ero</i>	—	—	<i>-uisse</i>		

The following are the principal Impersonal Verbs:—

<i>Dēcet</i> me, <i>it becomes me</i> .	<i>Ōportet</i> me, <i>it behoves me</i> , <i>I ought</i> .
<i>Dēdēcet</i> me, <i>it does not become me</i> .	<i>Pīget</i> me, <i>it vexes me</i> , <i>I regret</i> .
<i>Lībet</i> or <i>lūbet</i> mīhi, <i>it pleases me</i> .	<i>Plācet</i> mīhi, <i>it pleases me</i> , <i>I am pleased</i> .
<i>Līcet</i> mīhi, <i>it is lawful for me</i> , <i>I may</i> .	<i>Poenitet</i> me, <i>it repents me</i> , <i>I repent</i> .
<i>Līquet</i> , <i>it is obvious</i> .	<i>Pūdet</i> me, <i>it shames me</i> , <i>I am ashamed</i> .
<i>Mīseret</i> me, <i>it excites pity in me</i> , <i>I pity</i> .	<i>Tædet</i> me, <i>it disgusts me</i> , <i>I am disgusted</i> .

Fulgūrat and *fulmīnat*, *it lightens*.

Grandīnat, *it hails*.

Lapidat, *stones fall from heaven*.

Lūcescit, *it becomes light*.

Nīgit, *it snows*.

Pluit, *it rains*.

Tōnat, *it thunders*.

Vesperascit, *evening approaches*.

Some verbs are used Impersonally only in a peculiar sense, as :—

Accēdit, it is added to.

Accēdit, evēnit, contingit, or fit, it happens.

Attinet, pertinet (ad), it pertains to.

Constat, it is known.

Convēnit, it suits.

Delectāt, it delights.

Expēdit, it is expedient.

Fallit, fugit (me), it escapes me.

Interest, refert, it concerns.

Jūvat, it delights.

Præstat, it is better.

Restat, it remains.

Most verbs may be used impersonally in the Passive. Intransitive verbs, which otherwise have no Passive, are frequently used in this manner; as, *curritur*, it is run, people run; *pugnatur*, it is fought, the battle is going on, they fight. Verbs which govern the dative in the Activo are used impersonally in the Passive; as, *puer paret magistro*, the boy obeys the master; *magistro paretur*, obedience is given to the master, the master is obeyed.

ADVERBS.

52. Adverbs may be divided into two classes:—(1) Simple or Primitive Adverbs, as *non*, not; *nunc*, now; *sæpe*, often; and, (2) Derivative Adverbs, formed mostly from adjectives and participles, as *longe*, far, from *longus*; *benigne*, kindly, from *benignus*. Adverbs derived from adjectives and participles of the first and second declensions generally end in *e* or *o*; as *recte*, from *rectus*; *libere*, from *liber*; *raro*, from *rarus*; *docte*, from *doctus*. Adverbs derived from adjectives and participles of the third declension generally end in *ter*; as *fortiter*, from *fortis*; *feliciter*, from *felix*; *prudenter*, from *prudens*; *ardenter*, from *ardens*. Some adverbs are the same in form as the neuter of the adjectives from which they are derived, as *recens*, from the adjective *recens*; *facile*, from *facilis*.

Adverbs have no inflection except comparison. Generally speaking, those adverbs only which are derived from adjectives and participles are compared. The comparative of the adverb is the same as the neuter of the comparative of the adjective

from which it is derived ; and the superlative is formed from the superlative of the adjective by changing the termination *us* into *e* ; thus :—

ADJECTIVES.	ADVERBS.		
	Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
<i>Aptus, fit.</i>	<i>Apte, fitly,</i>	<i>aptius,</i>	<i>aptissime.</i>
<i>Benignus, kind.</i>	<i>Benigne, kindly,</i>	<i>benignius,</i>	<i>benignissime.</i>
<i>Liber, free.</i>	<i>Libere, freely,</i>	<i>liberius,</i>	<i>liberrime.</i>
<i>Fortis, brave.</i>	<i>Fortiter, bravely,</i>	<i>fortius,</i>	<i>fortissime.</i>
<i>Celer, swift.</i>	<i>Celeriter, quickly,</i>	<i>celarius,</i>	<i>celerrime.</i>
<i>Audax, bold.</i>	<i>Audacter, boldly,</i>	<i>audacius,</i>	<i>audacissime.</i>
<i>Amaus, loving.</i>	<i>Amanter, lovingly,</i>	<i>amantius,</i>	<i>amantissime.</i>

Adverbs are subject to irregularities and defects of comparison similar to those of the adjectives from which they are derived ; thus :—

ADJECTIVES.	ADVERBS.		
	Positive.	Comp.	Super.
<i>Bonus, good.</i>	<i>Bene, well,</i>	<i>melius,</i>	<i>optime.</i>
<i>Facilis, easy.</i>	<i>Facile, easily,</i>	<i>facilius,</i>	<i>facillime.</i>
<i>Difficilis, difficult.</i>	<i>Difficulter, with difficulty,</i>	<i>difficilius,</i>	<i>difficillime.</i>
<i>Magnus, great.</i>	<i>Magnopere, greatly,</i>	<i>magis,</i>	<i>maximo.</i>
<i>Malus, bad.</i>	<i>Male, badly,</i>	<i>pejus,</i>	<i>perimo.</i>
<i>Multus, many.</i>	<i>Multum, much,</i>	<i>plus,</i>	<i>plurimum.</i>
<i>Parvus, little.</i>	<i>Parum, little,</i>	<i>minus,</i>	<i>minime and minimum.</i>
<i>(Propinquus, near).</i>	<i>Prope, near,</i>	<i>propius,</i>	<i>proxime.</i>

The following primitive adverbs are compared :—

Pos.	Comp.	Super.
<i>Diu, long,</i>	<i>diutius,</i>	<i>diutissime.</i>
<i>Sæpe, often,</i>	<i>sæpius,</i>	<i>sæpissime.</i>
<i>Satis, enough,</i>	<i>sâtius,</i>	—
<i>Sæcus, otherwise,</i>	<i>sâtius (sæcius),</i>	—
<i>Nuper, lately,</i>	—	<i>nuperrime.</i>

The following adverbs of place are derived from pronouns :—

<i>Hic,</i>	<i>huc,</i>	<i>hinc,</i>	<i>in, to, from this place.</i>
<i>Ilic,</i>	<i>illuc,</i>	<i>illinc,</i>	<i>in, to, from that place.</i>
<i>Istic,</i>	<i>istuc,</i>	<i>istinc,</i>	
<i>Ibi,</i>	<i>cû,</i>	<i>indc,</i>	
<i>Alibi,</i>	<i>aliû,</i>	<i>allicunde,</i>	<i>in, to, from another place.</i>
<i>Ibidem,</i>	<i>cûdem,</i>	<i>indidem,</i>	<i>in, to, from the same place.</i>
<i>Ubi,</i>	<i>quû,</i>	<i>undc,</i>	<i>in, to, from what place?</i>
<i>Ubivis,</i>	<i>quovis,</i>	—	<i>in, to any place.</i>
<i>Ubilibet,</i>	<i>quolibet,</i>	<i>undelibet,</i>	<i>in, to, from any place.</i>
<i>Allicubi,</i>	<i>aliquû,</i>	<i>allicunde,</i>	<i>in, to, from some place.</i>

PREPOSITIONS.

53. Some Prepositions are followed by the accusative case, some by the ablative, and some by either the accusative or the ablative.

The following govern the accusative :—

<i>Ād</i> , to, at, up to.	<i>Juxtā</i> , near to, beside.
<i>Adversus</i> , <i>Adversum</i> , } opposite to, against.	<i>Ob</i> , on account of.
<i>Antē</i> , before.	<i>Pēnēs</i> , in the power of.
<i>Apūd</i> , at, near, with.	<i>Pēr</i> , through.
<i>Circā</i> or <i>circum</i> , around.	<i>Pōnē</i> , behind.
<i>Circitēr</i> , about.	<i>Post</i> , after.
<i>Cis</i> or <i>citrā</i> , on this side of.	<i>Præter</i> , besides.
<i>Contrā</i> , against, over against.	<i>Prōpē</i> , near.
<i>Ergā</i> , towards.	<i>Proptēr</i> , on account of.
<i>Extrā</i> , outside of, out of.	<i>Sēcundum</i> , next after, according to.
<i>Infrā</i> , below.	<i>Suprā</i> , above.
<i>Intēr</i> , between, among.	<i>Trans</i> , across.
<i>Intrā</i> , within.	<i>Ultrā</i> , beyond.
	<i>Versus</i> , towards (a place).

The following govern the ablative :—

<i>Ā</i> , <i>āb</i> , abs, by, from.	<i>Ē</i> , ex, out of, from.
<i>Absq̄ue</i> , without.	<i>Pālam</i> , with the knowledge of.
<i>Olām</i> , without the knowledge of.	<i>Præ</i> , before, compared with.
<i>Cōram</i> , in the presence of.	<i>Prō</i> , before, for, instead of.
<i>Cum</i> , with.	<i>Sinē</i> , without.
<i>Dē</i> , from, concerning.	<i>Tēnūs</i> , up to, as far as.

The following govern either the accusative or the ablative, according as motion to a place, or rest or motion in a place, is signified :—

<i>Īn</i> (with acc.), into, against; (with abl.), in, on.
<i>Sūb</i> (with acc.), up to, under; (with abl.), under.
<i>Sūper</i> , upon, above.
<i>Subter</i> , under, beneath.

Versus and *tenus* are put after the words they govern.

Cum is joined to the personal and relative pronouns as an affix; as, *mecum*, *nobiscum*, *quocum*, etc.

CONJUNCTIONS.

54. Conjunctions are either Simple, as, *et, ac, sed, vel, aut, nam*; or Compound, as, *atque, itaque, atamen, quamvis, enimvero*.

With regard to use, Conjunctions are either Co-ordinative or Subordinative. (1) The Co-ordinative Conjunctions join words, phrases, and co-ordinative clauses, but do not affect the moods of verbs; as, *et, quæ, ac, atque, and*; *aut, vel, vè, either, or*; *sed, autem, but*; *nam, enim, for*; *nec, neque, neither, nor, etc.* (2) The Subordinative Conjunctions, which may influence mood, join two clauses of a sentence, one of which is dependent on the other; as, *ut, that*; *nè, lest*; *quoniam, quod, because*; *quum, when*; *sic, if*; *nisi, unless*; *etsi, quamvis, although, etc.*

Autem, enim, vero, quoque, quidem, are never put first in a clause or sentence. *Que* and *re* are always joined to other words as affixes.

INTERJECTIONS.

55. The Interjections most commonly used to express emotions of joy, grief, etc., are the following:—

Joy—*io, ha, eh, hei, euee.*

Grief—*heu, eheu, hel, vae, vah, pro or proh.*

Astonishment—*O, hui, hem.*

Contempt—*phui, apoge.*

Calling attention—*en, ecce, ehe.*

Praise—*euge, heia.*

Other parts of speech are often used as Interjections; as, *pax!* pence! be still! *infandum!* shame! So also are invocations of the gods; as, *mehercule* or *hercule!* by Hercules! *per deos!* by the gods!

LIST OF VERBS.

Verbs of the First Conjugation have generally *-āri* in the Perfect, and *-ātum* in the Supine; the Second Conjugation has *-ui*, *-itum*; and the Fourth *-īri* (or *-iī*), *-itum*. The following list contains the principal deviations from these forms, and also gives the principal parts of the commonest verbs of the Third Conjugation, for which no such general rule can be laid down as for the other conjugations.

Compound verbs are usually conjugated like the verbs from which they are derived. But when the first syllable is doubled in the Perfect, the compound drops the reduplication; as, *tendo*, *tetendi*; *con-tendo*, *contendi*; *pello*, *pepuli*; *dispello*, *dispuli*. The compounds of *do*, *sio*, *disco*, and *posco*, and some of those of *curro*, are exceptions. Many compound verbs change *ā* of the simple verb into *i*, and *ae* into *i*. Those in *ā* have *e* in the Supine, except verbs in *-do* and *-go*, and the compounds of *habeo*, *salio*, and *statuo*.

FIRST CONJUGATION.

Crēpo,	crepui,	crepītum,	crepāre,	<i>to make a noise.</i>
Cūbo,	cubui,	cubītum,	cubāre,	<i>to lie down.</i>
Dōmo,	domui,	domītum,	domāre,	<i>to subduc.</i>
Sōno,*	sonui,	sonītum,	sonāre,	<i>to sound.</i>
Tōno,	tonui,	tonītum,	tonāre,	<i>to thunder.</i>
Vēto,	vetui,	vetītum,	vetāre,	<i>to forbid.</i>
Mīco,†	micui,	—	micāre,	<i>to glitter.</i>
Fricō,	fricui,	{ frictum,	fricāre,	<i>to rub.</i>
		{ fricātum,		
Sēco,	secui,	sectum,	secāre,	<i>to cut.</i>
Jūvo,	jūvi,	jūtum,‡	juvāre,	<i>to help.</i>
		{ lavātum,		
Lāvo,	lāvi,	{ lautum,	lavāre,	<i>to wash.</i>
		{ lōtum,		
Pōto,	potāvi,	{ potātum,	potāre,	<i>to drink.</i>
		{ pōtum,		
Do,§	dēdi,	dātum,	dāre,	<i>to give.</i>
Sto,	stēti,	stātum,	stāre,	<i>to stand.</i>

* Future participle, *soniturus*.

† *E-mico*, *-micui*, *-micātum*, *-micare*. *Di-mico*, *micari* (*-micui*), *-micātum*, *-micare*.

‡ The future participle is *juraturus*; but *adjūco* has *adjūturus*.

§ Monosyllabic compounds of *do* are of the third conjugation; as, *ab-do*, *-didi*, *-ditum*, *-dēre*; the other compounds are like *do*; as, *circum-do*, *dēdi*, *dātum*, *dāre*.

SECOND CONJUGATION.*

Jūbeo,	jussi,	jussum,	jubēre,	to order.
Sorbeo,	sorbuī,	—	sorbēre,	to sup.
Dūceo,	docuī,	doctum,	docēre,	to teach.
Misceo,	misui,	{ mistum, mixtum, }	miscēre,	to mix.
Mulceo,	mulsi,	mulsum,	mulcēre,	to soothe.
Arceo,	arui,	—	arcēre,	to drive away.
Lūceo,	luxi,	—	lucēre,	to shine.
Prandeo,	prandi,	pransum,	prandēre,	to dine.
Sēdeo,†	sēdi,	sessum,	sedēre,	to sit.
Vīdeo,	vidi,	visum,	vidēre,	to see.
Ardeo,	arsi,	arsum,	ardēre,	to burn (intr.)
Rīdeo,	risi,	risum,	ridēre,	to laugh.
Snādeo,	snāsi,	snāsum,	snadēre,	to advise.
Mordeo,	mūmordi,	morsum,	mordēre,	to bite.
Pendeo,	pēpendi,	peusum,	pendēre,	to hang (intr.)
Spondeo,	spōpōdi,	sponsum,	spondēre,	to promise.
Tondeo,	tōtondi,	tonsum,	tondēre,	to shear.
Indulgeo,	indulsi,	indultum,	indulgēre,	to indulge.
Mulgeo,	mulsi,	mulsum,	mulgēre,	to milk.
Tergeo,	tersi,	tersum,	tergēre,	to wipe.
Augeo,	auxi,	auctum,	augēre,	to increase (trans.)
Algeo,	alsi,	—	algēre,	to be cold.
Fulgeo,	fulsi,	—	fulgēre,	to shine.
Turgeo,	tursi,	—	turgēre,	to swell.
Urgeo,	ursi,	—	urgēre,	to press.
Frigeo,	frixi,	—	frigēre,	to be cold.
Lūgeo,	luxi,	—	lugēre,	to mourn.
Dēleo,	delēvi,	delētum,	delēre,	to destroy.
Fleo,	flēvi,	flētum,	flēre,	to weep.
Impleo,	implēvi,	implētum,	implēre,	to fill.
Abōleo,	abolēvi,	abolitum,	abolēre,	to abolish.
Adōleo,	adolēvi,	adulitum,	adolēre,	to make grow.
Tīneo,	timui,	—	timēre,	to fear.
Tēneo,	tenui,	tentum,	tenēre,	to hold.
Neo,	nēvi,	nētum,	nēre,	to spin.
Māneo,	mansi,	mansum,	manēre,	to remain.
Torqueo,	torsi,	tortum,	torquēre,	to twist.
Torreo,	torui,	tostum,	torrēre,	to toast.
Haereo,	haesi,	haesum,	haerēre,	to stick.
Censeo,‡	censui,	censum,	censēre,	to think.

* Many intransitive verbs of this conjugation have -ui in the Perfect, but want the Supine.

† Circum- and super-ēdeo. Other compounds have -ēdeo.

‡ Re-censeo, -censui, -censum and -censitum, -censere.

Cāveo,	cāvi,	cantum,	cavēre,	<i>to beware.</i>
Fāveo,	fāvi,	fautum,	favēre,	<i>to favour.</i>
Fōveo,	fōvi,	fōtum,	fovēre,	<i>to cherish.</i>
Mōveo,	mōvi,	mōtum,	movēre,	<i>to move.</i>
Vōveo,	vōvi,	vōtum,	vovēre,	<i>to vow.</i>
Pāveo,	pāvi,	—	pavēre,	<i>to fear.</i>
Cīeo,	cīvi,	cītum,	ciēre,	<i>to stir up.</i>
Con-nīveo,	{ -nīvi, -nīxi, }	—	nivēre,	<i>to wink.</i>
Ferveo,	{ fervui, fervi, }	—	fervēre,	<i>to boil.</i>
Strideo,	stridi,	—	stridēre,	<i>to creak.</i>

DEPONENTS.

Fāteor,	fassus,	fatēri,	<i>to confess.</i>
Rcor,	rātus,	rēri,	<i>to think.</i>
Misēreor,	miserītus or misertus,	miserēri,	<i>to pity.</i>
Mēdeor,	—	medēri,	<i>to heal.</i>
Tueor,	tuitus,	tuēri,	<i>to guard.</i>

THIRD CONJUGATION.

-BO.

Bībo,	bībi,	—	bibēre,	<i>to drink.</i>
Incumbo,	incūbui,	incubītum,	incumbēre,	<i>to lean upon.</i>
Nūbo,	nupsi,	nuptum,	nubēre,	<i>to marry a husband.</i>
Scribo,	scripsi,	scriptum,	scribēre,	<i>to write.</i>
Lambo,	lambi,	—	lambēre,	<i>to lick.</i>

-CO.

Dico,	dixi,	dictum,	dicēre,	<i>to say.</i>
Dūco,	duxi,	ductum,	ducēre,	<i>to lead.</i>
Ico,	ici,	ictum,	icēre,	<i>to strike.</i>
Vinco,	vīci,	victum,	vincēre,	<i>to overcome.</i>
Parco,	pēperci,	{ parsum, paruitum, }	parcēre,	<i>to spare.</i>

-SCO.*

Cresco,	crēvi,	crētum,	crescēre,	<i>to grow.</i>
Quiesco,	quīēvi,	quīētum,	quiescēre,	<i>to rest.</i>
Suesco,	suēvi,	suētum,	suescēre,	<i>to be accustomed.</i>
Scisco,	scīvi,	scītum,	sciscēre,	<i>to ordain.</i>

* Inceptive or Inchoative Verbs in -sco have themselves no Perf. or Supine, but sometimes adopt the parts of the verbs they come from.

Nosco,	nōvi,	nōtum,*	noscere,	to know.
Pasco,	pāvi,	pastum,	pascere,	to feed.
Disco,	didici,	—	discere,	to learn.
Posco,	pōposci,	—	poscere,	to demand.
Adolesco,	adolēvi,	adultum,	adolescere,	to grow up.

-DO.

Accendo,	accendi,	accensum,	accendere,	to kindle.
Defendo,	defendi,	defensum,	defendere,	to defend.
Edo,	ēdi,	esum,	edere,	to eat.
Mando,	mandi,	mansum,	mandere,	to chew.
Prehendo,	prehendi,	prehensum,	prehendere,	to take hold of.
Scando,	scandi,	scansum,	scandere,	to climb.
Pando,	pandi,	{ pascum, pansum, }	pandere,	to open.
Claudo,	clausi,	clausum,	claudere,	to shut.
Divido,	divisi,	divisum,	dividere,	to divide.
Lædo,	læsi,	læsum,	lædere,	to hurt.
Lûdo,	lûsi,	lûsum,	lûdere,	to play.
Plando,	plausi,	plausum,	plaudere,	to applaud.
Râdo,	râsi,	râsum,	râdere,	to share.
Rôdo,	rôsi,	rôsum,	rodere,	to gnaw.
Trûdo,	trûsi,	trûsum,	trudere,	to thrust.
Vado,	—	—	vadere,	to go.
Evado,	evâsi,	evâsum,	evadere,	to escape.
Cedo,	cessi,	cessum,	cedere,	to yield.
Fundo,	fûdi,	fûsum,	fundere,	to pour forth.
Findo,	fidi,	fissum,	findere,	to cleave.
Scindo,	scidi,	scissum,	scindere,	to cut.
Cado,†	cēcidi,	cāsum,	cadere,	to fall.
Cædo,‡	cēcidi,	cæsum,	cædere,	to cut, to kill.
Pendo,	pēpendi,	pensum,	pendere,	to hang (tr.), weigh.
Tendo,	tētendi,	{ tensum, tentum, }	tendere,	to stretch.
Tando,	tâtâdi,	{ tunsum, tûsum, }	tundere,	to beat.
Crêdo,	credidi,	creditum,	credere,	to believe.
Edo,	edidi,	editum,	edere,	to give forth.
Vendo,	vendidi,	venditum,	vendere,	to sell.
Strido,	stridi,	—	stridere,	to creak.
Sido,	sidi,	—	sidere,	to sink down.
Con-sido,	-sēdi,	-sessum,	-sidere,	to sit down.

* The Fnt. Part. of *nosco* is *nosciturus*. The compounds *agnosco* and *cognosco* have *agnitum*, *cognitum*, in the Supine.

† Only the compounds with *ob*, *re*, *in* (rare), have a Sapine; as, *oc-cido*, *-cidi*, *-cāsum*, *-cidere*.

‡ All the compounds have a Supine; as, *oc-cido*, *-cidi*, *-cisum*, *-cidere*.

-GO and -GUO.

Cingo,	cinxī,	cinctum,	cingere,	to surround.
Extinguo,	extinxī,	extinctum,	extinguere,	to extinguish.
-Fligo,	-slixī,	-slictum,	-sligere,	to dash.
Jungo,	junxi,	junctum,	jungere,	to join.
Lingo,	linxi,	linctum,	lingere,	to lick.
Plango,	planxi,	placatum,	plangere,	to beat.
Rēgo,	rexī,	rectum,	regere,	to rule.
Pergo,	perrexi,	perrectum,	pergere,	to go forward.
Surgo,	surrexi,	surrectum,	surgere,	to rise.
Tēgo,	texī,	tectum,	tegere,	to cover.
Tinguo,	tinxi,	tinctum,	tingere,	to dip.
Unguo,	unxi,	unctum,	ungere,	to anoint.
Fingo,	finxi,	fictum,	ingere,	to feign.
Pingo,	pinxi,	piatum,	pingere,	to paint.
Stringo,	strinxī,	strictum,	stringere,	to bind.
Figo,	fixī,	fixum,	figere,	to fix.
Pango,	{ panxi, pēpigi, pēgi, }	pactum,	pangere,	to fasten, bargain.
Mergo,	mersi,	mersum,	mergere,	to dip.
Spargo,	sparsi,	sparsum,	spargere,	to spread.
Tergo,	tersi,	tersum,	tergere,	to wipe.
Agō,*	ēgi,	actum,	agere,	to do, to drive.
Lēgo,	lēgi,†	lectum,	legere,	to gather, to read.
Frango,	fregi,	fractum,	frangere,	to break.
Pungo,‡	pūpūgi,	punctum,	pungere,	to prick.
Tango,	tēgi,	tactum,	tangere,	to touch.
Ango,~	anxi,	—	angere,	to vex.
Vergo,	—	—	vergere,	to lie towards.

-HO.

Trāho,	traxī,	tractum,	trahere,	to draw.
Vūho,	vexī,	vectum,	vehere,	to carry.

-IO.

Cūpio,	cēpi,	captum,	capere,	to take.
Fūcio,§	feci,	factum,	facere,	to do, to make.

* The compounds which retain *ā* are *circum*, *per*, and *sat-āgo*.

† *Diligo*, *intelligo*, and *negligo*, have *-exi*.

‡ *Com* and *ex-pungo* have *-punxi*.

§ The passive of *facio* is *fio* (see p. 60). When *facio* is compounded with a preposition, it takes the form *ficio*; as, *conficio*, *confeci*, *confectum*, *conficere*, to finish; *pass. conficior*. The other compounds are precisely like *facio*. Derivatives of *facio* in *-ficio* (like *aedifico*, to build) are regular verbs of the first conjugation.

Jacio,	jēci,	jactum,	jacere,	<i>to throw.</i>
Allicio,	allexi,	allectum,	allicere,	<i>to allure.</i>
Ellicio,	eliciui,	elictum,	elicere,	<i>to entice out.</i>
Aspicio,	asperi,	aspectum,	aspicere,	<i>to behold.</i>
Rapio,	rapui,	raptum,	rapere,	<i>to seize.</i>
Fodio,	fodi,	fossam,	fodere,	<i>to dig.</i>
Quatio,*	(quassi),	quassum,	quatere,	<i>to shake.</i>
Fugio,	fugi,	fugitum,	fugere,	<i>to fly.</i>
Cupio,	cupivi,	cupitum,	cupere,	<i>to desire.</i>
Pario,	peperi,	partum,†	parere,	<i>to bring forth.</i>
Sapio,	{ sapivi, sapul, }	—	sapere,	<i>to taste, to be wise.</i>

-LO.

Cŭlo,	colui,	cultum,	colere,	<i>to cultivate.</i>
Consŭlo,	consulni,	consultum,	consulere,	<i>to consult.</i>
Allo,	alui,	{ alitum, altum, }	alere,	<i>to nourish.</i>
Mŭlo,	molui,	molitum,	molere,	<i>to grind.</i>
Vello,	{ velli, vulsi, }	vulsum,	vellere,	<i>to pull.</i>
Fallo,	fŭselli,	falsum,	fallere,	<i>to deceive.</i>
Pello,	pŕŕŭli,	pulsum,	pellere,	<i>to drive away.</i>
Tollo,	sustŭli,	sublatum,	tollere,	<i>to lift up.</i>
Percello,	perŭli,	perculsum,	percellere,	<i>to strike.</i>
Excello,	excellui,	—	excellere,	<i>to excel.</i> [incol.]
Psallo,	psalli,	—	psallere,	<i>to play on an instru-</i>

-MO.

Frŕmo,	fremni,	fremŭtum,	fremere,	<i>to rage.</i>
Gŕmo,	gemui,	gemŭtum,	gemere,	<i>to groan.</i>
Vŕmo,	vomui,	vomŭtum,	vomere,	<i>to vomit.</i>
Ŕmo,	emi,	emptum,	emere,	<i>to buy.</i>
Cŕmo,	compsi,	comptum,	comere,	<i>to deck.</i>
Dŕmo,	dempti,	demptum,	demere,	<i>to take away.</i>
Prŕmo,	prompsi,	promptum,	promere,	<i>to bring out.</i>
Sŕmo,	sumpsi,	sumptum,	sumere,	<i>to take.</i>
Prŕmo,	pressi,	pressum,	promere,	<i>to press.</i>
Trŕmo,	tremui,	—	tremere,	<i>to tremble.</i>

-NO.

Pŕno,	pŕsui,	positum,	ponere,	<i>to place.</i>
Gigno,	gŕnni,	genitum,	gignere,	<i>to beget.</i>
Contemno,	contempsi,	contemptum,	contemnere,	<i>to despise.</i>

* Con, ex, etc.; -cŭtio, -cussi, -cussum, -cutere.

† Future participle, pariturus.

Decerno,	decrēvi,	decrētum,	decernēre,	<i>to decree.</i>
Sparno,	sprēvi,	sprētum,	spernēre,	<i>to disdain.</i>
Sterno,	strāvi,	strātum,	sternēre,	<i>to spread out.</i>
Sino,	sīvi,	sītum,	sinēre,	<i>to permit.</i>
Lino,	līvi, lēvi,	lītum,	linēre,	<i>to anoint.</i>
Cāno,	cēcini,	(cantum),	canēre,	<i>to sing.</i>

-PO.

Carpo,	carpsi,	carptum,	carpēre,	<i>to pluck.</i>
Rēpo,	repsi,	reptum,	repēre,	<i>to crawl.</i>
Scalpo,	scalpsi,	scalptum,	scalpēre,	<i>to engrave.</i>
Sculpo,	sculpsi,	sculptum,	sculpēre,	<i>to carve.</i>
Serpo,	serpsi,	serptum,	serpēre,	<i>to creep.</i>
Strēpo,	strepui,	strepitum,	strepēre,	<i>to make a noise.</i>
Rumpo,	rūpi,	ruptum,	rumpēre,	<i>to break.</i>

-QUO.

Cōquo,	coxi,	coctum,	coquēre,	<i>to cook.</i>
Līnquo,	liqui,	—	linquēre,	<i>to leave.</i>
Relinquo,	reliqui,	relictum,	relinquēre,	

-RO.

Gēro,	gessi,	gestum,	gerēre,	<i>to carry.</i>
Ūro,	ussi,	ustum,	urēre,	<i>to burn (trans.)</i>
Verro,	verri,	varsum,	verrēre,	<i>to sweep.</i>
Sēro,	sēvi,	sātum,	serēre,	<i>to sow.</i>
Con-sēro,	-sēvi,	-sītum,	-sērēre,	<i>to sow over.</i>
Sēro,	—	sertus (part.),	serēre,	<i>to plait.</i>
Con-sēro,	-serui,	-sertum,	-serēre,	<i>to knit, bind.</i>
Tēro,	trivi,	tritum,	terēre,	<i>to rub.</i>
Quaero,	quaesivi,	quaesitum,	quaerēre,	<i>to seek.</i>
Curro,	cūcurri,	cursum,	currēre,	<i>to run.</i>
Fūro,	—	—	furēre,	<i>to be mad.</i>

-SO.

Arcesso,	arcessivi,	arcessitum,	arcessēre,	<i>to call or send for.</i>
Capesso,	capessivi,	capessitum,	capessēre,	<i>to take. [away.]</i>
Facesso,	facessivi,	facessitum,	facessēre,	<i>to perform, to go</i>
Lacesso,	laccessivi,	laccessitum,	laccessēre,	<i>to provoke.</i>
Incesso,	incessivi,	—	incessēre,	<i>to attack.</i>
Viso,	visi,	—	visēre,	<i>to visit.</i>

-TO.

Verto,	verti,	versum,	vertōre,	<i>to turn.</i>
Pēto,	petivi,	petitum,	ptēre,	<i>to seek.</i>

Mitto,	mīsi,	missum,	mittere,	<i>to send.</i>
Mēto,	messul,	messum,	metere,	<i>to reap.</i>
Flecto,	flexi,	flexum,	flectere,	<i>to bend.</i>
Necto,	nexi, nexui,	nexum,	nectere,	<i>to knit.</i>
Plecto,	—	—	plectere,	<i>to plait.</i>
Sisto,	stīti,	stātum,	sistere,	<i>to stop.</i>
Pecto,	pexi,	pexum,	pectere,	<i>to comb.</i>

-UO.

Acuo,	acui,	acūtum,	acutere,	<i>to sharpen.</i>
Arguo,	argui,	argūtum,	arguere,	<i>to show, to prove.</i>
Exuo,	exui,	exūtum,	exuere,	<i>to put off.</i>
Imbuo,	imbui,	imbūtum,	imbuere,	<i>to moisten.</i>
Induo,	indui,	indūtum,	induere,	<i>to put on.</i>
Miſuo,	minui,	minūtum,	minuere,	<i>to lessen.</i>
Stātuo,	statui,	statūtum,	statuere,	<i>to set, to place.</i>
Suo,	sui,	sūtum,	suere,	<i>to sew, to stitch.</i>
Tribuo,	tribui,	tribūtum,	tribuere,	<i>to give, to divide.</i>
Luo,*	lui,	—	luere,	<i>to pay, to wash.</i>
Abluo,	abluī,	ablūtum,	abluere,	<i>to wash away.</i>
Ruo,†	rui,	rūtum,	ruere,	<i>to rush, to fall.</i>
Diruo,	dirui,	dirūtum,	diruere,	<i>to overthrow.</i>
Fluo,	fluxi,	fluxum,	fluere,	<i>to flow.</i>
Struo,	struxi,	structum,	struere,	<i>to build.</i>
Annuo,	annui,	—	annuere,	<i>to assent.</i>
Congruo,	congrui,	—	congruere,	<i>to agree.</i>
Mēto,	metui,	—	metuere,	<i>to fear.</i>

-VO, -XO.

Solvo,	solvi,	solūtum,	solvere,	<i>to loose.</i>
Volvo,	volvi,	volūtum,	volvère,	<i>to roll.</i>
Vivo,	vixi,	victum,	vivere,	<i>to live.</i>
Texo,	texui,	textum,	texere,	<i>to weave.</i>

DEPONENTS.

Labor,	lapsus,	labi,	<i>to slide.</i>
Apiscor,	aptus,	apisci,	<i>to get.</i>
Expergiscor,	experrectus,	expergisci,	<i>to awake.</i>
Nanciscor,	nactus,	nancisci,	<i>to obtain.</i>
Obliviscor,	oblītus,	oblivisci,	<i>to forget.</i>
Paciscor,	pactus,	pacisci,	<i>to bargain.</i>
Proficiscor,	profectus,	proficisci,	<i>to set out, to depart.</i>
Ulciscor,	ultus,	ulcisci,	<i>to avenge.</i>

* Futuro participle, *lūturus*.† Futuro participle, *ruīturus*.

Fungor,	functus,	fungi,	to perform.
Grādior,	gressus,	gradi,	to go.
Pātor,	passus,	pati,	to suffer.
Lōquor,	locūtus,	loqui,	to speak.
Sēquor,	secūtus,	sequi,	to follow.
Quēror,	questus,	quari,	to complain.
Amplector,	amplexus,	amplecti,	to embrace.
Nitor,	nisus, nixus,	niti,	to strive, to lean
Ūtor,	ūsus,	uti,	to use. [upon.]
Fruor,	frūitus, fructus,	frui,	to enjoy.
Mōrior,*	mortuus,	mori,	to die.
Nascor,*	nātus,	nasci,	to be born.
Ōrior,*	ortus,	oriri,	to rise.
Irascor,	—	irasci,	to be angry.
Rēmīniscor,	—	remīnisci,	to remember.
Vescor,	—	vesci,	to feed upon.

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

Farcio,	farsi,	fartum,	farcire,	to cram.
Fulcio,	fulsi,	fultum,	fulcire,	to prop up.
Sarcio,	sarsi,	sartum,	sarcire,	to mend.
Vincio,	vinxi,	vinctum,	vincire,	to bind.
Amīcio,	amicui, amixi,	amictum,	amicire,	to clothe.
Sancio,	saxi,	{ sanctum, } { sancitum, }	sancire,	to ratify.
Sālio,	salui, salii,	saltum,	salire,	to leap.
Sēpēlio,	sepelivi,	sepultum,	sepelire,	to bury.
Vēnio,	vēni,	ventum,	venire,	to come.
Sēpio,	sepsi,	septum,	sepire,	to enclose.
Apērio,	aperui,	apertum,	aperire,	to open.
Repērio,	repperi (repēri),	repertum,	reperire,	to find.
Haurio,	hausi,	haustum,	haurire,	to draw out.
Sentio,	sensi,	sensum,	sentire,	to feel.
Fērio,	—	—	ferire,	to strike.

DEPONENTS.

Ordior,	orsus,	ordiri,	to begin.
Experior,	expertus,	experiri,	to try.
Opperior,	oppertus,	opperiri,	to wait for.
Assentior,	assensus,	assentiri,	to assent.
Mētor,	mensus,	metiri,	to measure.

* *Morior*, *nascor*, and *orior*, have the future participle *mortūrus*, *nascitūrus*, *oritūrus*. *Orior* has forms of the fourth conjugation in the present infinitive *oriri*, and imperfect subjunctive (generally) *orirer*. The other parts are of the third conjugation.

SYNTAX.

CONCORD.

1. A noun put in apposition to another noun agrees with it in case; as,

Cicero orator, Cicero the orator.
Urbs Athenae, The city Athens.

2. An adjective agrees with its noun in gender, number, and case; as,

Vir bonus, A good man.
Iustae leges, Just laws.

3. A relative pronoun agrees with its antecedent in gender, number, and person; as,

Ego qui scribo, I who write.
Copias quas duxi, The forces which I led.

4. A verb agrees with its nominative in number and person; as,

Ego lego, I read.
Vos laudati estis, You have been praised.
Anni labuntur, Years glide away.

5. But the subject of a verb in the infinitive mood is in the accusative case; as,

Gaudeo te valere, I am glad that you are well.
Dicit Gallos victos esse, He says that the Gauls were conquered.

Note 1.—This infinitive with accusative before it is used after verbs of declaring, thinking, knowing, seeing, and words of similar signification.

Note 2.—The English present infinitive is translated by a Latin future infinitive after verbs of promising, vowing, threatening, hoping; as, *Pollicitus est se venturum esse*, He promised to come.

6. When a noun, coming after the verb *to be*, or after a verb denoting *to be named*, *to be chosen*, or the like, refers to

the same person or thing as the subject of the verb, it is put in the same case; as,

Ego sum tuus frater, I am your brother.

Insula appellatur Sicilia, The island is called Sicily.

Certum est Romulum factum esse regem, It is certain that Romulus was made king.

7. Two or more singular nouns, connected by *et*, *atque*, *-que*, etc., generally have their verb, adjective, or relative in the plural; as,

Petrus et Joannes qui sunt docti, Peter and John who are learned.

Note.—When the nouns are of different genders, the adjective or relative is masculine if persons are spoken of, and generally neuter if things are spoken of; as, *Pater materque sunt amandi*, The father and mother are to be loved; *Diciſiſe et honores sunt incerti*, Riches and honours are uncertain.

GOVERNMENT.

Government of Nouns.

8. One noun governs another in the Genitive, when they signify different things; as,

Rex Persarum, The king of the Persians.

Leges naturae, The laws of nature.

Note 1.—The nominative and accusative singular neuter of adjectives denoting quantity, are also used as nouns governing the Genitive. *Mus* and *quid* are used in this way, never agreeing with nouns.

Note 2.—*Opus* and *usus*, signifying need, govern the Ablative.

9. When the latter of two nouns is descriptive of the former, and has an adjective joined to it, it is put in the Genitive or Ablative; as,

Vir summae sapientiae, or *summa sapientia*, A man of the greatest wisdom.

Government of Adjectives.

10. Verbal adjectives, and such as signify any affection of the mind, govern the Genitive; as,

Avidus gloriæ, Desirous of glory.

Memor beneficiorum, Mindful of favours.

11. Partitive words govern the Genitive Plural; as,

Quis nostrum? Which of us?

Sapientissimus omnium, The wisest of all.

Note.—Partitive numerals are more commonly followed by the prepositions *de* or *ex* with the ablative. This construction is not to be used when the whole number is meant, though the numeral be followed by *of* in English; as, *Nos trecenti conjuravimus*, Three hundred of us have conspired.

12. Verbal adjectives in *-ilis* and *-dus*, and adjectives denoting advantage, likeness, etc., govern the Dative; as,

Utilis bello, Useful for war.

Similis patri, Like his father.

13. The Comparative degree is followed by the Ablative of the object with which the comparison is made; as,

Dulcior melle, Sweeter than honey.

Note 1.—This construction occurs only when the comparative is in the nominative (or vocative) or accusative; and instead of it *quam* may be used, followed by the case of the comparative; as, *Virtus est præstantior auro*, or *quam auro* (*est*), Virtue is better than gold. If the comparative be in any other case, *quam* is used, followed by the nominative, the verb *sum* being expressed or understood; as, *Fungitur officio gravior quam cum* (*est*), He discharges a duty more burdensome than mine.

Note 2.—When two qualities, expressed by adjectives, are compared, the adjectives, joined by *quam*, are both put in the comparative; as, *Fortior quam prudentior est*, He is more brave than prudent.

14. The adjectives *dignus*, *indignus*, *contentus*, *præditus*, *captus*, *fretus*, *natus*, *satus*, *ortus*, *editus*, and the like, govern the Ablative; as,

Dignus honore, Worthy of honour.

Editus regibus, Descended from kings.

15. Adjectives of plenty and want govern the Genitive or Ablative; as,

Plenus irae or *ira*, Full of anger.

Government of Verbs.

16. *Sum*, when it signifies possession, property, or duty, is followed by the Genitive. But instead of the Genitives of the personal pronouns, the possessive adjectives *meum*, *tuum*, *suum*, *nostrum*, and *vestrum* are used; as,

Est regis punire rebelles, It is the duty of the king to punish rebels.

Tuum est id facere, It is your duty to do that.

Note.—This Genitive may be regarded as governed by some such word as *negotium* or *officium*, understood.

17. *Misereor*, *miseresco*, and *salūgo* govern the Genitive; as,

Miserere civium tuorum, Pity your countrymen.

18. *Est*, *sunt*, etc., used in the sense of *have*, are followed by the Dative; as,

Est mihi liber, I have a book.

Sunt moenia urbi, The city has walls.

Note.—A second Dative is used after *sum*, *do*, *duco*, *habeo*, *mitto*, *pono*, *tribuo*, *verbo*, *venio*, and the like, to express effect or purpose; as,

Est mihi voluptati, It is a pleasure to me.

Venit mihi auxilio, He came to my assistance.

19. Verbs signifying advantage or disadvantage govern the Dative; as,

Fortūna favet fortibus, Fortune favours the brave.

Nemini nocēamus, Let us hurt nobody.

Note.—To this rule belong verbs signifying to profit, command, help, obey, resist, serve, threaten, trust, persuade, envy, etc.; also verbs compounded with *satis*, *bene*, *male*, and the compounds of *sum*, except *possum*. *Jubeo*, *juno*, *offendo*, and *laedo* govern the Accusative.

20. Transitive verbs govern the Accusative; as,

Ama Deum, Love God.

Reverere parentes, Reverence parents.

Note.—*Recordor*, *memini*, *reminiscor*, and *obliscor* govern the Genitive or Accusative.

21. Verbs of accusing, condemning, acquitting, and admonishing, govern the Accusative and Genitive; as,

Accusat me furti, He accuses me of theft.

Monet me officii, He reminds me of duty.

22. Verbs of comparing, giving, declaring, and taking away, govern the Accusative and Dative; as,

Comparo Virgilium Homero, I compare Virgil to Homer.

Eripuit me morti, He rescued me from death.

23. Verbs of asking and teaching admit of two Accusatives; as,

Posce Deum veniam, Beg pardon of God.

Docuit me grammaticam, He taught me grammar.

Note.—*Celo*, I conceal, also takes two Accusatives. Verbs of asking are more frequently followed by the Accusative and the prepositions *ab* or *de* with the Ablative.

24. Verbs of filling, loading, binding, depriving, freeing, and clothing, govern the Accusative and Ablative; as,

Onerat navem auro, He loads the ship with gold.

25. The passives of such verbs as govern two cases retain the latter case; as,

Accusor furti, I am accused of theft.

Doceor grammaticam, I am taught grammar.

26. Verbs of plenty and want govern the Ablative; as,

Abundat divitiis, He abounds in riches.

27. *Utor, abutor, fruor, fungor, potior, and vescor* govern the Ablative; as,

Utitur libris, He uses books.

Potitur urbe, He takes possession of the city.

Note.—*Potior* frequently governs the Genitive.

28. Impersonal verbs govern the Dative; as,

Expēdit reipublicae, It is profitable to the state.

29. *Rēfert* and *interest* govern the Genitive; but instead of the genitive of the personal pronouns, the possessive adjectives *meā, tuā, suā, nostrā, vestrā* are used; as,

Interest omnium, It is the interest of all.

Non mea refert, It does not concern me.

30. *Misēret, poenitet, pudet, taedet, and piget* govern the Accusative and Genitive; as,

Misēret me tui, I pity you.

Poenitet me peccāti, I repent of my sin.

31. *Decet, delectat, juvat, and oportet* govern the Accusative with the Infinitive; as,

Delectat me studēre, I delight to study.

32. One verb governs another in the Infinitive; as,

Cupio discere, I desire to learn.

33. Verbs of asking, advising, commanding, striving, etc., are followed by *ut, nē*, with the Subjunctive instead of the Infinitive; as,

Thebānis ut proficiscerentur persuāsit, He persuaded the Thebans to set out.

Thebānis nē proficiscerentur persuāsit, He persuaded the Thebans not to set out.

Note.—*Onor* regularly and *jūbeo* very frequently take the Accusative with Infinitive.

34. The Genitive of the Gerund is governed by nouns and adjectives; as,

Tempus legendi, Time of reading.

Cupīdus discendi, Desirous of learning.

35. The Dative of the Gerund is governed by adjectives signifying usefulness or fitness; as,

Charla utilis scribendo, Paper useful for writing.

36. The Accusative of the Gerund is governed by the prepositions *ad* and *inter*; as,

Promptus ad audiendum, Ready to hear.

Attentus inter docendum, Attentive in time of teaching.

37. The Ablative of the Gerund is governed by the prepositions *ab*, *de*, *ex*, and *in*, and is sometimes used without a preposition; as,

Poenā a peccando absterret, Punishment frightens from sinning.

Memoria augetur excolendo, The memory is improved by exercising it.

38. Instead of a Gerund governing a noun in the Accusative, the Gerundive Participle is more commonly used, agreeing with the noun, but retaining the case of the Gerund; as,

Tempus petendae pacis, for } Time of suing for peace.
Tempus petendi pacem, }

Note.—The Gerunds of the verbs *uor*, *fruor*, *fungor*, and *potior*, which govern the Ablative, are varied in the same way.

39. The supine in *-um* is used after verbs of motion; as,

Abiit venātum, He has gone to hunt.

40. The supine in *-u* is used after certain adjectives; as,

Mirabile dictu, Wonderful to tell or to be told.

Note.—The adjectives are *honestus*, *jucundus*, *dignus*, *facilis*, *utilis*, *memorabilis*, *mirabilis*, *optimus*, etc.

Cases of Place, Time, Manner, etc.

41. *IN* or *AT* a Town is expressed by the Genitive; but if the name of the town is plural or of the third declension, it is put in the Ablative; as,

Natus est Romae, He was born at Rome.

Vixit Athēnis, He lived at Athens.

Mortuus est Carthagine, He died at Carthage.

42. To a Town is expressed by the Accusative; FROM a Town by the Ablative; as,

Venit Genēvam, He came to Geneva.

Discessit Edinburgo, He departed from Edinburgh.

Note 1.—With names of countries, provinces, and all other places, except towns and small islands, a preposition is generally used; as, *Cæsar in Britanniam perēnit*, Cæsar arrived in Britain.

Note 2.—A noun in opposition to the name of a town must have a preposition before it; as, *Habitat Corinthi in urbe præclara*, He dwells at Corinth, a famous city.

Note 3.—*Domus* and *rus* are construed as if they were names of towns: as, *Manet domi*, He stays at home; *Rediit rure*, He has returned from the country.

43. Nouns of Dimension are put in the Accusative; nouns of Distance in the Accusative or Ablative; as,

Columna sexaginta pedes alta, A pillar sixty feet high.

Abērat octo millia passuum, He was eight miles distant.

Note.—Words denoting excess or difference of dimension are put in the Ablative; as, *Columna sexaginta pedibus altior muro*, A pillar sixty feet higher than the wall; *Multo major*, Much greater.

44. The Time at which, or within which, an event takes place, is expressed by the Ablative; continuance of Time by the Accusative, and sometimes by the Ablative; as,

Principio anni pax erat, In the beginning of the year there was peace.

Veniet quatuordecim diebus, He will come in a fortnight.

Abfuit paucos menses, He was away for a few months.

45. A noun with a participle, when the case is determined by no other word in the sentence, is put in the Ablative; as,

Opère peracto ludemus, The work being finished, we will play.

Note.—This Ablative Absolute, as it is called, may be explained as the Ablative of time, cause, or condition. A noun sometimes supplies the place of the participle; as, *Cæsare duce* (= *ducente*), Under the command of Cæsar.

46. The Cause, Manner, and Instrument are put in the Ablative; as,

Palleo metu, I am pale from fear.

Fecit suo more, He did it in his own way.

Scribo calāmo, I write with a pen.

47. Nouns denoting Price are put in the Ablative; but instead of the Ablative the Genitives *tanti*, *quantī*, *pluris*, *magni*, *parvi*, *nihili*, etc., are used; as,

Emi librum parvo pretio, I bought the book at a low price.

Quantū constitit? How much did it cost?

Aestimo te magni, I value you much.

Government of Indeclinable Words.

48. Of the prepositions some govern the Accusative, some the Ablative, and some either the Accusative or Ablative.—See page 66.

49. The interjections *O!* *heu!* and *proh!* govern the Vocative or Accusative; *hei!* and *vae!* the Dative; as,

O formōse puer! Oh fair boy!

Vae vobis! Woe to you!

50. *Ut*, *ne*, *quin*, *quomīnus*, *quum*, *utinam*, *dummōdo*, etc., are commonly followed by the Subjunctive Mood; as,

Accidit ut adsit, It happens that he is here.

Utīnam sapēret, Would that he were wise!

SEQUENCE OF TENSES.

Presentials.		Subjunctives.	
<p>Scio, I know Scivi, I have known Sciam, I shall know</p>	<p><i>quid facias,</i> what you are doing. <i>cur hoc facis,</i> why this is done.</p>	<p><i>quid feceris,</i> what you did, or have done. <i>cur hoc factum sis,</i> why this was or has been done.</p>	<p><i>quid facturus sis,</i> what you will do, or are going to do. <i>cur futurum sit ut hoc fiat,</i> why this will be done.</p>
	<p><i>te videre,</i> that you see. <i>te videri,</i> that you are seen.</p>	<p><i>te vidisse,</i> that you saw, or have seen. <i>te visum esse,</i> that you were or have been seen.</p>	<p><i>te visurum esse,</i> that you will see. <i>te visum iri,</i> that you will be seen.</p>
Preteritives.		Subjunctives.	
<p>Sciebam, I knew Scivi, I knew Sciveram, I had known</p>	<p><i>quid faceres,</i> what you did, or were doing. <i>cur hoc fieret,</i> why this was (being) done.</p>	<p><i>quid fecisset,</i> what you did, or had done. <i>cur hoc factum esset,</i> why this was or had been done.</p>	<p><i>quid facturus esses,</i> what you would do. <i>cur futurum esset ut hoc fieret,</i> why this would be done.</p>
	<p><i>te videre,</i> that you saw. <i>te videri,</i> that you were seen.</p>	<p><i>te vidisse,</i> that you had seen. <i>te visum esse,</i> that you had been seen.</p>	<p><i>te visurum esse,</i> that you would see. <i>te visum iri,</i> that you would be seen.</p>

"WOULD HAVE."

In an independent clause "would have" is rendered by the pluperfect subjunctive; as,

Si fuisset Cæsar, ita egisset, If I had been Cæsar, I would have acted thus.

In a dependent clause, after both presential and preteritive tenses, "would have" is rendered as follows:—

<i>Scio, I know</i> <i>Sciebam,</i> etc.	{	<i>militēs pugnāturos fuisse (futurum fuisse ut militēs pugnarent),</i> that the soldiers would have fought. <i>futurum fuisse ut bellum gereretur,</i> that war would have been waged.
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<i>Nescio, I do</i> not know <i>Nesciebam,</i> etc.	{	<i>an militēs pugnāturi fuerint (an futurum fuerit ut militēs pugnarent),</i> if the soldiers would have fought. <i>an futurum fuerit ut bellum gereretur,</i> if war would have been waged.
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Note.—The forms within parentheses have to be used in the case of verbs that want the supine.

EXERCISES.

I.

Pueri. Pueris. Puerorum. Musa. Musarum. Oculi. Ventorum. Ventos. Bella. Belli. Rex. Regum. Rege. Mare. Mari. Caput. Caputum. Lactis. Nomen. Nominibus. Sermonum. Sedilia. Colores. Miles. Animal.

A boy. Boys. Muses. With muses. To war. Of wars. Kings. Of a king. O king. Heads. To a head. Seas. With a name. Of soldiers. With animals. Of colours. With a seat. To speech. From the sea.

II.

Liber pueri. Pater puerorum. Corona regia. Vis ventorum. Nomen viri. Caput aquilae. Lac vaccae. Sedile reginae. Milites regis. Oculi avis. Colores togarum. Sermo hominum. Tempus anni. Pars agri. Pomum puellae. Cornua tauri.

The boy's books. Kings' crowns. The heads of the bulls. The force of the wind. Eagles' eyes. The soldier's seat. The names of birds. The colour of the gown. The seasons of the year. Parts of fields. Boys' apples.

III.

Bonus puer. Magnum regnum. Justus dominus. Femina pulchra. Carus amicus. Mons altus. Parvum donum. Templum splendidum. Poma dulcia. Celsa sedilia. Viri docti. Sermo longus. Partes paucae. Milites fortes.

Good boys. Of a great kingdom. Beautiful women. Dear friends. Small apples. Splendid gifts. Great temples. Brave men. A lofty seat. Of learned men. O dear boy. High mountains.

IV.

Hic magnus dux. Horum magnorum hominum. Hi breves sermones. Haec brevissima vita. Meliores dies vitae. Omnia

haec nomina. Carissimi mei amici. His ditissimis viris. Minores stellae coeli. Huic parvo templo dei. In illo beato statu. Mitioris ingenii.

These great generals. Of these good boys. The names of all these men. A shorter life. With better days. To my dear friends. The smallest gifts of the king. Those good names. A very happy life. To all these brave soldiers.

V.

Ager est magnus. Hi agri sunt lati. Agricola agri sunt latissimi. Ille puer est modestus. Equus militis est acer. Acres equi sunt in agro. Ille homo est mitissimus. Ego et tu sumus diligentes pueri. Nos omnes fuimus in hoc templo. Vos estis diligentissimi discipuli. Hoc magnum flumen est rapidum. Illo dominus fuit benignissimus.

These rivers are broad. This farmer's fields are large. These boys are very modest. This is a spirited horse. You and I have been very diligent boys. We all are kind. You and he have been in that house. You will be in that large temple. These rivers are broad and rapid.

VI.

Amat. Amabant. Ament. Amavissent. Amare. Amatus. Amans. Amandus. Amaturi sunt. Amati essent. Ama. Amarer. Amarent. Amabuntur. Amemus. Amabis. Amaberis. Amati sumus. Amabimur. Amavisse. Amator. Amamini.

Love ye. We shall love. About to love. I was loving. We are loved. To have been loved. We may be loved. You will be loved. They might love. He is loved. Loved. Deserving to be loved. We might have been loved. They shall have been loved.

VII.

Aves volant. Manus manum lavat. Hannibal copias Romanas fugavit. Fabula longa narratur. Hieme in urbe habitamus. Aestate in arvis ambulabimus. Vos edificatis domos in oppido.

Milites agros meos vastabant. Cives cum civibus certabant. Honora patrem et matrem. Plato appellatus est philosophus.

We tell stories. Men dwell in towns. We shall build houses in summer. Walk in my fields. Our parents have been honoured. I have praised those brave men. The citizens would have been called. Arms are preparing. The house is building. You and I are building walls.

VIII.

Arbor floret. Magister docet. Discipuli tacent. Cives merent laudem. Caesar castra movet. Romulus tenebat regnum. Duces habebant fideles milites. Scipio Carthaginem delevit. Equites in monte visi sunt. Unus ex philosophis haec docuerat. Luna nocte praebebit lumen. Agricolas in urbe manebunt. Si vales, bene est; valeo. Si jussisses, parvissem.

The masters teach. The scholars obeyed. The trees will flourish. The camp will be moved. Remain in this house, boys. The mountain was held by the cavalry of the enemy. The same thing has been taught by many philosophers. The farmers saw the horses in the fields. Command, and I will obey. You and your brother have had very faithful friends.

IX.

Deus regit mundum. Legi tuas epistolas. Labor omnia vincet. Romulus Romam condidit. Brutus Caesarem occidit. Perdidit diem. Nemo mortalium omnibus horis sapit. Ille grave vulnus accepit. Amicus certus in re incerta cernitur. Aedui legatos ad Caesarem mittunt. Dux praelium statim commisit. Milites legionis septimae hostes ex silvis expulerunt. Urbs capta incensa est. Multae orationes a Cicerone scriptae sunt.

You have read all my letters. We have lost many days. The soldiers received honours and rewards. The tenth legion will join battle. We will expel the enemy from the wood. The general took the city. The king slew his best friend. The world is ruled by God. Rome was founded by Romulus. Ambassadors were sent by the enemy to Caesar.

X.

Andi alteram partem. Scio totam rem. Nautae de navibus desiluerunt. Invenies alios fideles amicos. Ver jucundum jam venit post hiemem longam. Servi ignavi merito a dominis puniuntur. Oppidum munitum est naturâ et opere. Caesar ea aestate in Galliam pervenit. Nullus alius me impedit. Veni, vidi, vici.

You have heard the whole story. He had been hindered by the enemy. They would have known the same thing. Come and you will see another great work. We have now found our best friends. True friends are found by few. The war is finished and the soldiers will soon arrive in Italy. No other town is better fortified. The camp was surrounded by the enemy's forces.

XI.

Poëta nascitur, non fit. Nos multa conamur. Dux magnam gloriam adeptus est. Canes sequebantur dominos per campum. Romulus factus est rex. Caesar in Galliam profectus est. Ultimus rex Atheniensium pro patria mortuus est. Non possumus vivere sine spe. Nemo potest esse beatus sine virtute. Ibis, redibis, non morieris. Bonos et sapientes imitemur.

You cannot be happy without friends. Follow virtue, and imitate the good. You and I will set out to-morrow. We can be taught by an enemy. They will not return without victory. Many soldiers died returning home. Cicero was not born a poet, but he became a great orator. All men cannot become great orators.

XII.

Medio tutissimuz ibis. Noli imitari malos. Ibis, deinde rediro voles. 'Fer auxilium tuo infelici amico. Hannibal primus Alpes cum exercitu transiit. Haec volui adolescens; non eadem volo senex. Odi immemores beneficii, memores amo. Milites vulnerati pedem referre coeperunt. Donus coepta est aedificari. Nostra nos patria delectat.

You are willing to bring help to your friends. They will go, they will return, they will not die. Your letter delighted me. The young imitate the old. The Athenians began to build the walls of the city. We desire wisdom, but you prefer honour. All men do not wish the same things. The town began to be fortified by the inhabitants.

XIII.

Hunc equum ad aquam servus ducit. Equus acer ad campum a servo ducetur. Equi acres per campum currunt ad urbem. Servus fidelis magna praemia heri accepit. Milites felices post bellum domum redibunt. Poma mitia in arbore nunc pendent. Arbores in meo horto tunc florebant. Multi flores in campis vere videbuntur. Ver jucundum fert flores et nos omnes delectat.

We led the horses into the plains. The horses will be led into the city. The happy boys are returning home from school. They will receive great rewards. The wounded soldiers returned home after the long war. The apples in our garden are now ripe. The trees are flourishing in the woods and gardens. Many apples are seen under the trees. The spring will bring flowers.

XIV.

Mors est communis omni aetati. Somnus est similis morti. Iracundia est inimica consilio. Fortuna nunc mihi, nunc alii, benigna est. Hoc opus est utile nobis omnibus. Multi sunt cupidi novarum rerum. Plurimi sunt ignari verae virtutis. Iste est ad nullam rem utilis. Pax est optima rerum. Nemo nostrum sine culpa est. Minima saepe sunt difficillima. Bona fortunae sunt communia bonis et malis. Proximus est mihi.

Death is common to us all. Fortune gives us those things which are useful to us. We are ignorant of many things which are very near to us. We are desirous of peace and of the good things of fortune. We are not without fault, for nobody is without fault. A small work is sometimes difficult. We are nearest you.

XV.

Ego puerum saepe laudo. Tu eum nunquam laudas. Discipulos in schola docemus. Puellae docebuntur in hac schola quae est in urbe. Docemus hos discipulos qui sunt diligentes. An puer bene scribit? Nonne puella bene scripsit? Hae epistolae bene scriptae sunt a te et ab illo. Scribam epistolam, quam ad te mittam. Epistola scribetur et ad nos mittetur. Consul exercitum, quem Hannibal vicerat, ad urbem reduxit. In hac vita virtus nobis dat veram voluptatem. Ego et tu sumus fratres et in eadem domo habitamus. Cur hoc sine cum fecisti? Ille homo pro patria pugnare vult. Nos omnes pro rege pugnare volumus. Cur non ad me heri venisti? Festinato ad eandem urbem. Audi alteram partem hujus orationis. Ego et tu huc redeamus. Nox veniet.

We often praise the diligent scholars. We wish to teach in the large school which is in this town. The letters are well written. The scholars have written these letters with great care. We have sent the letters to the city to the king's servants. The army, which the consul led, was routed by Hannibal. Why are you doing that? Why have you returned here? Are you willing to fight for your country? Are you not willing to make haste? The night is coming and we shall return home. This is the house of the same two men. Let us read the oration which you heard in the city. Do you dwell in the same house? These houses are mine, but I wish to give them to your brother.

XVI.

Nihil dulcius est melle. Aestato noctes breviores sunt quam dies. Aurum gravius est argento. Terra major est luna, sol terra. Puellae timidiore sunt quam pueri. Gloria populi Romani summa erat hoc tempore. Apud Helvetios longe nobilissimus et ditissimus fuit Orgetorix. Flumen altissimum et latissimum Helvetios a Germanis dividit. Nemo illum regem crudelissimum amat. Equi et canes sunt homini utilissimi. Somnus est morti simillimus. Facta verbis multo difficiliora sunt. Romani, maximam Italiae urbem, condidit Romulus. Tarquinius Superbus

ultimus rex Romanus fuit. Erat summa inopia pabuli. Proximam domum hostes jam incenderunt. Nihil est tam inimicum menti quam voluptas. In sepulchro pares divitibus pauperes sunt. Pulchra filia a patre et matre amatur. Filiae matre sua pulchriores sunt.

Nothing is sweeter than liberty. The queen is more beautiful than her beautiful daughters. In summer the days are longer than the nights. We have seen the Rhine, a very broad and deep river. The sons are very like their father and mother. The most beautiful animals are not always the most useful to man. The way (*iter*) was very difficult and very long. In Asia the mountains are high and the rivers are large. You are richer than I am, but I am content with little. Cicero was equal to all the Roman orators. This work is much more difficult than that. We were very poor at that time, and you were very rich. Deeds are better than words. We heard the last words of this wise man.

XVII.

Ego semper contentus sum, sed vos nunquam contenti estis. Frater meus vobis magna dona dabit. Quis est in domo tua hoc tempore? Ille dies fuit brevissimus. Ego et meus filius ambulamus in jucundo loco. Mi fili, ama virtutem et reverere sapientes viros. Non omnes sunt sapientes, qui in hac urbe habitant. Ego et meus frater laeti sumus, sed tu et tua soror tristes estis. Sunt mihi mitia poma et dulce mel. Milites omnia sua secum portabant. Et nos et nostri amici diu eramus infelices, sed nunc felices sumus. Eo die castra moverunt hostes, et Caesar idem fecit. Pueri inertes sibi inimici sunt. Romulus et Numa Pompilius insignes reges Romani fuerunt, ille in bello, hic in pace. Pax vobiscum sit. Consilio melius vinces quam iracundiâ. Amor vincit omnia; nos cedamus amori.

I am happy, but you are sorrowful. You and I have often walked in that pleasant garden. I am carrying with me all my property. Demosthenes and Cicero were famous orators; the former was a Greek, the latter a Roman. We reverence our parents and all who are wiser than we are. You and I are wiser now than we

were at that time. You have sweet apples on the tree which we saw in your garden. It is better to overcome our enemies (*inimici*) by love than by anger. All things are easy to him who conquers by love. We love those who are kind to us. Be kind to those who are poor. We are about to teach the boys whom you saw with us yesterday. All the scholars are to be taught in the school which is nearest.

XVIII.

Præceptor pueros multas lectiones docet. Pueri docentur sapientiam. Patres nostri nos omnes hæc docuerant. Pocula implentur novo vino. Servus hæc nova pocula vino implebit. Terra sancta lacte et melle plena fuisse dicitur. Avarus, qui semper eget, nunquam potest esse dives. Rarissima sunt ea, quæ sunt optima. Is his dat, qui cito dat. Id utile est, quod honestum est. Non beatus est, qui scit bonum, sed qui facit. Qui multum habet, plus cupit. Is sapit, qui pauca loquitur. Tuâ pecuniâ mo adjuva. Hoc paucis contigit, quia pauci digni sunt tanto honore. Adolescentes a senibus docendi sunt. Quis hujus crudelis facti accusatur? Quisque suam conditionem miserrimam putat. Natura parvo contenta est. Quid rei est?

The master is about to teach us our lessons. Let us all be taught wisdom. You are to be taught wisdom by your parents. Fill the cup with wine or milk. The servant would have filled the cup with wine. Let the new cups be filled with new wine. Covetous men are not rich because they are never content. All good things are scarce. Give to the poor man bread and wine. They who have much desire more. They are happy who are content with little. Nature needs few things. The wise and learned are worthy of honour. You accused me of that cruel deed. Young men can be taught by old men. Your money has often helped the poor. What was the name of the last king of the Romans?

XIX.

Quem vidisti in ea domo? Puerum, cujus pater mortuus est, vidi. Deus, quem colimus, mundum gubernat. Cur bellum

times? Milites, quibus pecuniam dux dedit, bello vicerunt. Miles fortis, quem laudas, fidem servat. Quae fuit causa proximi belli, quod jam confectum est? Legati, quos Ariovistus ad Caesarem misit, pacem petebant. Pueri, quibus praeceptor praemia dedit, semper diligentes fuerunt. Epistolam longam, quam ad me scripsisti, jam legi. Urbs magna, in qua habitamus, pulcherrima est. Nunc scio multa, quae olim nesciebam. Exercitus, quem Caesar in Galliam duxit, insignem victoriam reportavit. Non omnes arbores, quae in horto sunt, fructus ferunt. Magnam manum hostium in uno praelio interfecimus.

What books have you read? I have read the few that the master gave me. Where is the boy whose father is dead? We worship God, by whom the world is governed. Give a prize to one of these boys who are writing. The soldiers whom we have praised, gained a signal victory. The war will be finished in a short time, and the soldiers will return to their native-country. We dwell in the fine city which Romulus founded. We know now very many things of which we once were ignorant. Where do you dwell? Where are you going? Come here soon. These trees will bear much fruit. A great band of soldiers will be slain in this long war. When will the war be finished? Let us finish the work which we are now doing.

XX.

Urbs appellatur Edinburgum. Turnus, rex Rutulorum, fortissimus habebatur. Socrates vocabatur philosophus. Numa rex secundus Romanus fuit. Socrates oraculo sapientissimus iudicatus est. Cur ego poeta salutor? Caesar factus est imperator. Boni ab omnibus laudantur. Pecunia militibus data est. Discipuli boni a magistro amabantur. Multi milites in eo praelio vulnerati sunt. Nova fratris mei domus aedificatur. Eo die acriter pugnatum est. Vinum militibus vulneratis datum est. Troja, quae a Graecis expugnata est, decem annos obsessa est. Urbs magna a Romanis oppugnata est. Virtute incolarum urbs servatur. Victor creatus est rex. Exercitus hostium fusus fugatusque est.

The city was called Rome. Caesar has always been regarded as

a distinguished leader. Cicero was called an orator. The town which Æneas built in Italy was called Lavinium. We were praised by the good. The general of our army was wounded in that battle. The temple of Vesta was built by Numa, who reigned after Romulus. Wine was given to all the soldiers who had been wounded in that battle. Carthage, a famous city in Africa, was taken by Scipio. Many new houses have been built in this city by my father. Our cities will be saved by the bravery of our soldiers. The mountain was occupied by the forces of the enemy. Numa was made king.

XXI.

Fortuna hominum sæpe mutatur. Poculum a servo vino impletur. Summus mons ab hostibus occupatus est. Legati a Gallis ad Cæsarem mittuntur. Copiæ Romanorum a Galba ducentur. Gallis pax a Romanis data est. Socrates, omnium sapientissimus, capitis damnatus est ab Atheniensibus. Cur promissa regis non servata sunt? Epistola ad matrem a filia mittitur. Relinquebatur una via per Sequanos. Exercitus Romanorum magnus in Britanniam ductus est. Liber, qui puero datus est a magistro, ab eo amissus est. Puella, quæ est diligens, a matre laudabitur. Oppidum, quod in ripa fluminis positum est, muro forasque munitur. Exercitus Romanus a Gallis pulsus est et sub jugum missus est.

The laws of nations have often been changed. The foot of the mountain will be occupied by the soldiers of the enemy. Ambassadors have been sent by many nations to the Romans. The cup was filled with new wine by the servant. The Gauls were conquered by the Romans in many battles. A long letter was sent by Galba to the Gauls. The slave was taken and condemned to death. Why was the letter, which was written yesterday, not sent here to me? The gifts which were given by the mother to her daughters will soon be lost. The two towns, which are built on the banks of the Rhine, have been well fortified by the Germans. The forces of the enemy were conquered and put to flight by our soldiers.

XXII.

Tota Graecia liberata est. Mardonius fugatus est. Caius legatus missus est in Africam. Hoc consilium Caesaris a plerisque non probatur. Praeclara ingenia gloria incitantur. Literis res secundae ornantur, adversae adjuvantur. Non modo animus irā perturbatur, sed etiam corpus. Boni viri amicos suos nunquam negligunt. Trahimur omnes laudis studio. Homines saepe decipiuntur. Milites in partes omnes ab imperatore missi sunt. Labore vincuntur difficultates omnes. Milites spe victoriae semper delectabuntur. Ego et frater meus a magistro amabimur. Urbs ab hostibus oppugnabatur et a civibus defendebatur. Nemo unquam ignaviū magnus factus est. Incolae Britanniae Caesaris adventu territi sunt. Puer a me satis monitus est. Legio tertia ab Hannibale per insidias circumventa est.

The whole country will be liberated by the bravery of the inhabitants. The enemy by whom the city had been attacked was put to flight. The advice of the general is not always approved of by the soldiers. Learning adorns prosperity and helps adversity. Anger will discompose not only the mind but also the body. God will never neglect the affairs of good men. Do you not approve of my work? The general had sent his soldiers in all directions. My brother and I were helped by your advice. The master will teach you and me. The Roman forces will attack the city, but the brave citizens will defend it.

XXIII.

Admiramur florum pulchritudinem. Quis non admiratur splendorem pulchritudinemque virtutis? Imitare bonos. Caesar milites suos diu hortatus est. Quid meditaris, mi fili? Venerare Deum, reverere tuos parentes. Sapiens vir aspernabitur voluptatem. Puer facinus confessus est. Vir bonus miserorum hominum semper miserebitur. Romani gloriam magnam adepti sunt. Loquere pauca. Mater filiam amplectitur. Gloria virtutem tanquam umbra sequitur. Romani totius Galliae potiti sunt. Consul milites hortatus est, et castra hostium aggressus est.

Cicero saepe nobiscum de virtute loquebatur. Caesar Romam profectus est. Pueri saepe libris abutuntur. Bellum civile in Gallia ortum est. Culpam, mi amice, confitere.

Good men admire the wisdom of God. We all admire the beauty of your children. You and I have imitated the good. Reverence your parents, my sons, and fear God. The general had encouraged his soldiers. We will always follow virtue and despise pleasures. The dog is following the farmer into the field. Why did the dog follow the horses? Whom were you following? Will not the Roman army obtain very great glory by that victory? Caesar became master of the whole of Gaul. We have confessed our fault. The general set out for Rome. The soldiers followed their leader, and attacked the camp of the enemy. We use our books, but you are abusing yours. Did civil wars break out in Italy?

XXIV.

Cupio discere. Cupio evadere doctus. Prohibemur facere injurias. Omnes promissa debent praestare. Helvetii totius Galliae potiri conabantur. Hostes per Provinciam iter facere coeperunt. Caesar maturat ab urbe proficisci. Hannibal Alpes superare conatus est. Puer bene discere videtur. Nihil nisi injurias oblivisci debes. Helvetii cum proximis civitatibus pacem et amicitiam confirmare constituerunt. Munero tuo bene fungi debes. Animus aliquid agere semper cupit. Divitiae aestimantur magni, sed pluri aestimari debet virtus. Helvetii Orgetorigem ex vineulis causam dicere coegerunt. Galli id quod constiterat facere conantur. Conatus est Caesar reficere. ^{his} tum Turpe est mentiri. Debes hoc facere ^{his} interire. ^{calumniantur} Bonis hominibus nunquam

All do not desire to live well. Treachery interferes, magno in All good men endeavour to forget. ^{hanc} prodesse debemus. Ex eo our promises. You ought to have ^{hunc} superfluum. Ego possum will endeavour to march through ^{hunc} ambulare non potes? enemy have endeavoured to get ^{hunc} eclari non possunt. Desunt Children ought to honour their Deum speculator omnium nobis not to seem (so). The general ^{hunc} nominibus est avaritia. Curae est

the states of Gaul. We have learned to forget injuries. You and I desire to perform our duty. Orgetorix was compelled by the Helvetii to plead his cause in chains. Many men seem to desire riches rather than virtue. Caesar resolved to conquer all Gaul, and then to set out for Britain. Is it not disgraceful to lie? Did the scholars appear to be diligent?

XXV.

Ego volo legere, tu vis ambulare, puer vult ludere. Ego et tu ambulare nolumus. Tu ambulare mavis quam in domo sedere. Si beati esse volumus, virtutem amare debemus. Quod volumus, libenter credimus. Noli, mi fili, cuiquam injuriam facere. Caesar ab Helvetiis discedere nolebat. Si vis amari, ama. Noluit Caesar castra movere. Cur me comitari non vis? Rex maluit diligi quam metui. Aristides bonus esse malebat quam videri. Non eadem volo senex, quae volui adolescens. Nolite, iudices, Socratem innocentem condemnare. Boni esse malumus quam divites. Idem velle et idem nolle, ea firma amicitia est. Malumus cum virtute paucis contenti esse quam sine virtute habere multa.

We wish to read, you wish to write, and the boys wish to play. Do not you and I wish to walk in the garden? We prefer walking to reading. If you wish to be happy, imitate the good. Men readily believe what they wish. Why are you unwilling to walk with me? Refuse, my dear boy, to tell-a-lie. Do you wish the same things as (*lit.* which) I wish? A good king had-rather be loved than be feared. We had-rather be good than seem so. The

Admiradid not wish those places to be unoccupied. We do not dorem pulchritudinemque vn old as we desired (when) young. milites suos diu hortatus est. our country than be rich. Do you Deum, reverere tuos parentes. ou wish to be happy, you ought to tatem. Puer facinus confessi hominum semper miserebitur.

sunt. Loquere pauca. Mater filii

tanquam umbra sequitur. Rom.

Consul milites hortatus est, et vidit. Milites, nihil timentes,

facinus flens a Caesare haec petebat.



subito aggressi sunt barbari. Timeo Danaos, et (even) dona
 ferentes. Legati, ex urbe venientes, ab hostibus capti sunt.
 Latro, regem occisurus, ipse a rege occisus est. Dux, Romam
 relinens, mortuus est. Postero die Caesar, milites hortatus,
 praelium comisit. Caesar, paucos dies in his locis moratus, in
 hostes proficiscitur. Mulieres flentes sese Caesari ad pedes
 proiecerunt. Ingens hominum multitudo in urbem congregatur
 ludos spectatura. Galli, Romanis bellum illaturi, deos invo-
 caverunt. Princeps, patria expulsus, Romam fugit. Helvetii,
 his rebus adducti et auctoritate Orgetorigis permoti, de finibus
 suis exierunt. Nostri Gallos fugatos in flumen compulerunt.

Did you hear me say (*lit. saying*) that? The Gauls, weeping,
 asked help from Caesar. The boy, (*while*) sitting in the garden,
 read a book. The king died (*while*) writing a letter. The enemy
 attacked our forces (*while*) crossing the river. The general,
 (*while*) returning into Italy, conquered the barbarians in many
 battles. The two robbers (*who were*) about-to-kill the king,
 were themselves killed by the king. The Gauls attacked us
 (*while*) about-to-cross the river. The hostages died (*while*)
 returning home. Caesar, having followed the enemy for two
 days, joined battle on the third day. (*After*) having delayed a few
 days, we set out for the city. Many nations, (*when*) about-to-
 bring war on their enemies, invoked the gods. The chiefs, (*on*)
 being expelled from Rome, fled to Gaul.

XXVII.

Est mihi liber. Equitatus Dumnorix praeerat. Iccius tum
 oppido praeerat. Caesar multis praeliis interfuit. Contemnuntur
 ii, qui nec sibi nec aliis prosunt. Bonis hominibus nunquam
 desunt amici. Omnes, qui ei praelio interfuerunt, magno in
 periculo fuerunt. Omnes reipublicae prodesse debemus. Ex eo
 praelio circiter duo millia hominum superfuerunt. Ego possum
 scribere, tu potes legere. Cur nobiscum ambulare non potes?
 Virtus non potest emori. Vitia celari non possunt. Desunt
 inopiae multa, avaritiae omnia. Deus speculator omnium nobis
 adest semper. Magno malo hominibus est avaritia. Curae est

sua cuique voluptas. Magni animi est injurias despiciere. Temeritas est florentis aetatis, prudentia senectutis. Virtus plurimis prodest, obest nemini.

We have many books (*lit.* many books are to us). Have you good books (*lit.* are good books to you)? The forces which Caesar commanded were victorious in that war. The Romans were engaged in many wars. Cicero did good to the state. Dumnorix was-at-the-head-of the Helvetian army. To the soldiers courage was not wanting. You and I have many friends. We are not able to write letters, but we are able to read them. Why are you unable to go with me? You cannot conceal your vices. Cruelty is hated by all (*lit.* is for hatred to all), and clemency is beloved by all (*lit.* is for love to all). It is (the duty) of the rich to help the poor. It is (the part) of a vain man to praise himself. It is (the duty) of the king to defend the citizens.

XXVIII.

Interfui ei praelio. Dux civibus pepercit. Aetas succedit aetati. Quid sibi volunt? Haec hiems arbori altae nocuit. Hoc bellum ei minime placebat. An rectum est improbis parcere? Idem alii prodest, alii nocet. Fortuna nobis virtutem non dat. Mulieribus puerisque parcitum est. Sapientis est tempori cedere. Militum est duci suo parere et patriam defendere. Tuum est huic vitio resistere et virtutem colere. Dona deo promissa sunt. Maxima reverentia puero debetur. Fer auxilium miseris civibus. Victor dux praedam exercitui divisit. Labienus victricibus copiis praefectus est. Nil sine magno labore vita dedit mortalibus. Helvetiis erat in animo per Provinciam iter facere. Hoc Caesari renuntiandum est.

We have all been engaged in many battles. He spared not only himself, but even his slave. It is your (duty) to obey the laws of your country, and to do good to men. Let us resist vice and cultivate virtue. Caesar set Labienus over the victorious legion. We owe many things to our parents. Will this war please the citizens? The king divided the prizes among the victorious soldiers, who had obeyed their leaders and had bravely defended their country. To whom did you give the gifts? I

gave them to two women. It is (the duty) of the conqueror to spare the vanquished. You have given me all the books. The leader was obeyed, and the enemy was resisted. I wish to give money to this poor man. The disgraceful defeat was announced to the king yesterday.

XXIX.

Dux imperat militibus. Militibus non deerat fortitudo. Omnia parent divitiis. Est sapientis parere legibus patriae. Obsta principiis. Nemini nocere. Huic bono viro nocuisti. Imperat aut ferrit cuique pecunia. Voluptati simul et virtuti nemo servire potest. Placeat homini quidquid Deo placuit. Resistamus huic voluptati. Hannibali a Romanis diu restitum est. Hoc mihi quotidie suadebat. Persuadetur mihi a te. Romanis a Regulo, qui Romam rediit, persuasum est. Boni civis est prodesse civitati. Non creditur mendaci ne verum quidem dicenti. Inopi multa, avaro omnia desunt.

The soldier obeys the general. The consul commands the army. The soldiers will be commanded by the king himself. You, who do not command yourself, cannot command others. Be not a slave to anger, which you ought to resist. All desire to please their friends. We ought to do good to others. No one can please everybody. You persuaded me to this. The Romans were persuaded by Scipio. Do good to your country and obey its laws. Neither in bravery nor in wisdom was he wanting. You ought to have resisted the beginning of evil.

XXX.

Dicit librum esse utilem. Dixit librum esse utilem. Dicit librum fuisse utilem. Dixit librum fuisse utilem. Puer simulat se libros amare. Annon puer simulavit se libros bonos amare? Negat Publium orationem intelligere. Negat Publium orationes intellexisse. Poëta dicit iram esse brevem insaniam. Scimus actos labores esse jucundos. Nuntius dixit hostes tela conicere. Nuntius dixit hostium equites tela in nostros coniecisse. Galli existimant Romanos discedere. Helvetii dixerunt se omnem

senatum amisisse. Caesari nuntiatum est equites Gallorum propius accedere, et lapides telaque in nostros conjicere. Exploratores Caesari dixerunt Gallos omnes discessisse. Equitatum hostium advenire videmus. Copias hostium in Provinciam pervenisse scimus. Caesar noluit eum locum vacare.

The master says that the books are useful. The master said that the books were useful. We know that Cicero was a great orator. Does the boy pretend to love (*lit.* that he loves) books? He said that the slaves did not obey the master. Cicero, the great orator, says that anger is the beginning of madness. The messenger says that the forces of the enemy were throwing darts on our men. Word-was-brought to Caesar that the Gauls were departing from the city. The ambassadors reported that the Helvetii had lost all their cavalry and all their senate. Was not word brought to the leader that the forces of the enemy had arrived in the Province, and were throwing darts on the cavalry? He denies that the soldiers threw stones on our men.

XXXI.

Quis negabit mundum a Deo gubernari? Dux factus est certior montem a suis teneri. Nuntius dicit Gallos victos esse. Ariovistus dixit omnes copias suas uno praelio fusas esse. Caesar memoria tenebat L. Cassium consulem occisum esse ab Helvetiis. Pyrrhi medicus promisit se regem veneno interfecturum esse. Speramus, judices, vos Socratem innocentem non damnaturos esse. Omnes legibus parere aequum est. Pollicitus est se hodie venturum esse. Constat Romanos ab Hannibale apud Cannas victos esse. Equites renuntiaverunt castra esse munita. Certum est oppidum quod hostes oppugnant captum iri. Verisimile est praelia multa in Gallia factum iri. Poetae fingunt Latonam confugisse Delum atque ibi Apollinem Dianamque peperisse.

We do not deny that God governs the world. Did you ever deny that the world was governed by God? We were informed that the mountains were held by the enemy. Ariovistus was informed that all the forces of the Gauls had been routed by the Romans. The Romans remembered that their leader had been

slain by the Gauls. We hope the king will not be ent off by the physician. He promised to inform me. It is right that we (should) obey our parents. Did the boy promise to come? It is agreed by all that Hannibal conquered the Romans at Cannæ. It is reported that the town has been fortified. It is certain that the towns, which the Gauls have fortified, will be taken. It is likely that the boy will come to-morrow.

XXXII.

Licet tibi esse beato. Ignavum poenitebit aliquando ignavine. Me pudet poenitetque mei peccati. Nobis non licuit castris exire. Caesari placuit castra defendere. Mo oportet hoc facere. Miseret me tui. Mihi iro licet. Non mihi iro libet. Sapientem non pudet fateri se res sanctas nescire. Omnium interest vera dicere. Interest tua recte facere. Tardet me vitae. Non mea refert. Me non solum piget stultitiâ meâ, sed etiam pudet. Tardet me eadem semper audire. Caesarem oportet ad Ariovistum venire. Mihi negligenti esse non licet. Ariovistus dixit, Caesarem oportere ad se venire. Licet nemini peccare. Deet pueros esse diligentes. Quid mea refert? Magni mea refert. Annon latronem facinoris poenitet? Puer dicit se peccati poenitere.

We may be more happy. The king will never repent of his clemency. Will not the boys repent of their indolence? We pitied the poor. It behoves you to live well and act rightly. Who does not weary of adversity? I am not only grieved at, but also ashamed of, my folly. Are you not ashamed to pretend that you have read those books? I do not choose to walk in the field. It is the interest of all to obey the laws. It is your interest to live well. It is always our interest to keep our promises. I might have gone into the house. He told the boy that it behoved him to be diligent. Of what importance is it to you? It is of very little importance to us. Did not the man repent of his fault? The consul has long been grieved at the folly of the citizens. The hostages told Galba that the camp ought to be defended.

XXXIII.

Labienuſ, monte occupato, noſtros expectabat. Natura duce, errari non poteſt. Auguſtus natus eſt, Cicerone et Antonio conſulibus. Pythagoras, Tarquinio regnante, in Italiam venit. Concilio dimiſſo, principes ad Caſarem reverterunt. Caſar, opere perfecto, praesidia diſpoſuit. Caſar, duobus bellis confectis, in hiberna exercitum duxit. Hannibal, incunte vere, bellum redintegravit. Scipio, bello Punico confecto, Romam revertit. Auguſto regnante, vixit Virgilius. Hoc dicto, regem interfecit. Cognito Caſaris adventu, Arioviſtus legatos ad eum mittit. Nullo hoſte prohibente, Crasſus legionem in fines Helvetiorum perduxit, ibique hiemavit. Helvetii, omnibus vicis oppidisque incenſis, de finibus ſuis exierunt. Senatu convocato, Cicero literas recitat quas de conjuratione acceperat.

Having occupied the mountains (*lit.* the mountains being occupied), the leader waits for Labienus. When the ſun riſes (*lit.* the ſun riſing), darkneſs diſappears. Under your guidance (*lit.* you the guide) we cannot err. Chriſt was born in the reign of Auguſtus (*lit.* Auguſtus reigning). (With) Caſar (for their) leader the ſoldiers will conquer. The Germans croſſed the Rhine in the conſulſhip of M. Meſſala and M. Piſo. On the meeting being diſmiſſed, Divitiacus returned to the army. Having conquered the Gauls, Caſar ſet out for Rome. In the beginning of ſummer the Gauls renew the war. In the conſulſhip of Cicero Catiline made a conſpiracy. Having learned of the arrival of the enemy, he led out his forces from the camp. As no enemy hindered, Caſar led his army acroſs the Rhine.

XXXIV.

Romani erant victores de Carthagenienſibus in tribus bellis. Romulus ſeptem et triginta regnavit annos, Numa tres et quadraginta. In legione Romana erant cohortes decem, manipuli triginta, centuriae ſexaginta. Copiae Helvetiorum erant viginti millia peditum et ſex millia equitum. Copiae hoſtium viginti millia paſſuum aberant. Roma condita eſt anno ante Chriſtum natum ſeptingenteſimo quinquageſimo tertio. Auguſtus mortuus

est anno post Christum natum decimo quarto. Consul legionem decimam in castra reducit. Pater filii binos libros dedit. Caesar bina castra munivit. Nobis sunt terni libri. Galli duas partes copiarum amiserunt. Homerus annis multis vixit ante Virgilium. Mortuus est abhinc annis sex. Puer est minor duodecim annis natu. Scipio erat bis consul, Marius septies. Sex millia hostium caesa sunt.

Tiberius reigned twenty-three years. There are three hundred and sixty-five days in the year. The Gauls had fifteen thousand foot and ten thousand horse. The enemy was sixteen miles distant. The first king of Rome was warlike, the second loved peace, and the seventh was unjust and proud. Julius Caesar was slain forty-four years before the birth of Christ. Tiberius died thirty-seven years after the birth of Christ. The tenth legion fought well. The soldiers fought for ten hours. The father gives each of his sons three books. The two camps were taken. The general had lost three-fourths of his army. The king died four years ago. This boy is below ten years of age, but his brother is more than twelve. Hannibal conquered the Romans three times. He was five times consul.

XXXV.

Hic murus est decem pedes altus et tres pedes latus. Dux tria passuum millia ab urbe castra posuit. Turris pedes centum alta est. Tridui viam processit. Turris pedibus ducentis est altior quam murus. Aquae montes altissimos quindecim cubitis transcenderunt. Quo diligentior est puer, eo doctior evadet. Pater est viginti annis senior filio. Romae multos annos reges creabantur. Scipio, Hannibale victo, Romam revertit. Cicero Arpini natus est. Apud Cannas Romanos vicit Hannibal. Rex Athenas profectus est. Athenis multos annos vixit. Tarquinii pater Corintho fugit. Hannibal Carthagine natus est. Delphis Apollinis oraculum fuit. Puer domum rure reversus est, et domi manebit. Abiit rus, et vivet rure. Canis humi jacet. Dux domi militiaeque illustris fuit.

The walls were twenty feet high, four feet broad, and two hundred feet long. The forces of the enemy were twenty miles from the city. The soldiers advanced a two days' march. The house was ten feet higher than the wall. The sun is many times (*pars*) larger than the moon. The man is thirty years older than the boy. The more learned you are, the more will men praise you. We lived at Rome two years, and then set out for Athens. Hannibal, having conquered the Romans, returned to Carthage. Virgil was born at Mantua. He died at Brundisium. Atticus lived at Athens. We have returned home from the country. The boy stays at home.

XXXVI.

Puer venit ut discat. Multi alios laudant, ut ab aliis laudentur. Miles enitetur ut vincat. Hannibal magnum exercitum in Italiam ducit, ut cum Romanis pugnet. Hannibal magnum exercitum in Italiam duxit, ut cum Romanis pugnaret. Stellarum tanta multitudo est, ut numerari non possint. Nemo est tam stultus, ut haec credat. Accidit ut terga verterent. Helvetii persuadent Rauracis et Tulingis, ut, oppidis suis vicisque exustis, domo profisciscantur. Orgetorix persuasit Castico, ut regnum in civitate sua occuparet. Dux milites suos cohortatus est, ut castra noctu defenderent. Cura ut diligenter discas. Ut ameris, ama. Te rogo atque oro ne hoc facias. Milites, ne ab hostibus circumvenirentur, summa vi pugnauerunt. Caesar Labieno imperavit ne praelium committeret.

We read that we may learn. We did not praise others that we might be praised by them. Strive, boys, to understand these books. Caesar led a large army into Gaul in order that he might obtain possession of that country. The general exhorts his soldiers to make haste. The general exhorted his soldiers to resist the enemy. The boy will strive to please his parents. The Rauraci and the Tulingi were persuaded to set out from home. Caesar, having conquered the Gauls, persuaded them to lay down their arms. The Romans were so powerful that they conquered all Gaul. We beseech you not to come. The Romans, that they may not be surrounded by the Gauls, have joined battle.

XXXVII.

Dux imperat ut milites stationes suas servent. Dux imperavit ne milites stationes suas desererent. Edimus ut vivamus, non vivimus ut edamus. Sequani obsides dederunt, no itinere Helvetios prohiberent. Tantus timor totum exercitum occupavit, ut omnium animi perturbarentur. Tanta tempestas subito coorta est, ut naves cursum tenere non possent. Sequitur ut non possim Galliae confidere. Oppidum natura loci sic munitur, ut Caesar id expugnare non posset. Auxiliorum adventu tanta rerum commutatio facta est, ut nostri fortius pugnarent, atque hostes repellerent. Dux militibus dixit, quo fortiores essent, eo celerius hostes victuri iri. Eo opere perfecto, Caesar castella communit, quo facilius Helvetios prohibeat, quominus per Provinciam transcant.

The two generals commanded the soldiers to cross the river, and pursue the enemy. Had not the general commanded the soldiers to keep their stations? The Sequani will give hostages not to attack the Helvetii on (their) march. So great fear had seized the soldiers that they were unable to fight. Did it not follow that the master could not believe these slaves? The brave citizens have so fortified the town that it cannot be taken. The general erected forts that he might the more easily keep off the forces of the enemy. Caesar exhorted his soldiers to make more haste, that they might overtake the enemy. So great was the army that it could not be resisted.

XXXVIII.

Non dubito, quin milites nostri urbem expugnaverint. Non dubitabam, quin milites nostri urbem expugnassent. Non dubito, quin milites nostri urbem expugnaturi sint. Non est dubium, quin turpius sit fallere quam falli. Non potest negari, quin sit turpe mentiri. Germani retineri non poterant, quin in nostros tela conjicerent. Minimum absuit quin frater meus periret. Nemo est tam bonus, quin interdum peccet. Quis dubitat, quin milites pro patria pugnaverint? Helvetii non dubitant, quin Romani Aeduis libertatem erepturi sint. Caesar

Gallos prohibuit, quominus flumen transirent. Per Galbam stetit, quominus hostes oppidum occuparent. Quid obstat, quominus puer sit beatus? Nemo me impedit, quominus id faciam. Hiems prohibuit, quominus Romam irem.

We do not doubt that the city has been taken. We did not doubt that the general had taken the city. There is no doubt that our men will overcome the forces of the enemy. The Gauls could not be restrained from fighting. No one doubted that the forces of the enemy fought very bravely. No parent is so base as not to love his own children. No one can deny that it is disgraceful to deceive friends. Who doubts that God governs the world? There was no doubt that the Gauls had gained a victory. It cannot be denied that the world is governed by God. No one will prevent the Gauls from crossing the Rhine. What will prevent the boys from being happy? It was owing to you that I did not lose all my property. Who can prevent us from walking in the garden? Nothing ought to prevent us from obeying the laws.

XXXIX.

Quid puer agit? Rogo quid puer agat. Quid puer egit? Rogo quid puer egerit. Rogavi quid puer ageret. Rogavi quid puer egiasset. Rogavi quid puer agat. Quid puer acturus est? Rogo quid puer acturus sit. Dic mihi, cur non discas. Caesar cognoscere non potuit quanta essent hostium copiae. Unde venis? Puerum rogabo unde venerit. Quot estis? Rogabo quot fuerint. Quamdiu manebis? Nescio quamdiu mansurus sim. Qualis est natura montis? Scisne quam molesto id tulerit? Utrum ea vestra an nostra culpa est? Nescio utrum ea vestra an nostra culpa sit. Utrum Romani an Galli vicerint incertum est. Puer ex patre quaesivit quis omnium Graecorum sapientissimus esset. Dux legatum speculari iussit, num hostes flumen Rhenum transirent. Dux me interrogavit, quomodo hostes impetum fecissent. Caesar legatum interrogavit quot milites vidisset. Quis nobis dicere potest, num Galli in aciem iterum prodituri sint?

What are you doing? I ask what you are doing. What did you do? We ask what you did. I asked what you had done.

How many are there of us? Can you tell me how many there were of you? He did not know how long his father had lived at Athens. He asked me what kind of horses the king had. Tell the general why the soldiers did not fight. Cæsar learned how great the forces of the Gauls were. It is uncertain whether our forces have conquered or have been conquered. We do not know whether the Gauls have conquered the Germans or not. Ask the general how many soldiers he has. Ask him how many soldiers he had. We cannot understand how so great an army was conquered by so few forces. We shall see how the troops will conquer the barbarians. I do not know whether I shall stay at home or go to Athens.

XL

Legati ad Caesarem veniunt rogatum auxilium. Principes civitatum ad Caesarem gratulatum conveniunt. Dux quinque cohortes frumentatum misit. Galli, pacem petunt, oratores Romam mittunt. Athenienses Delphos miserunt consultum oraculum. Divitiacus Romam ad senatum venit auxilium postulatum. Facile auditum est. Difficile factum est. Nefas est dictum. Juveni parandum, seni utendum est. Pars equitatus, praedandi causa, missa est. Spatium arma capiendi non datum est. Consilium inierunt Romam proficiscendi. Aqua utilis est bibendo. Homo ad intelligendum et ad agendum natus est. Imperator diem ad deliberandum sumit. Imperator dixit, se diem ad deliberandum sumpturum esse. Inter scribendum discimus. Virtutes cernuntur in agendo. Mens discendo et cogitando alitur. Potesne docendo discere? De fugiendo deliberant. Jucundius est regere laudando quam culpando. Hic puer est cupidus audiendi.

The citizens came to (lit. into) the temple to invoke the gods. Our friends have gone to walk in the fields. The tenth legion was sent to collect corn. Ambassadors were sent to the senate at Rome to ask for peace. Let the boy be sent home to consult his father. He came to me to inquire what was to be done. A true friend is difficult to be found. These things are very easy to be done. The general gave the enemy time to lay down their arms.

Night will put an end to the fighting. We are all born to learn. The generals will take ten days for deliberating. The general said that he had taken ten days for deliberating. We strengthen the body by walking. Do not read while eating. The two generals deliberated about fighting. Are you weary with writing, girls? All are not desirous of learning. Have you not a desire to live (*lit.* of living) well?

XII

Scribendum est mihi. Scribenda est mihi epistola. Deus nobis diligendus est et timendus. Virtus colenda est nobis. Caesari omnia uno tempore agenda erant. Haec fecerunt, quo paratiores ad omnia pericula subeunda essent. Ad hunc locum muniendum milites a duce vocantur. Iudices dixerunt poenas a servis dandas esse. Caesar pontem reficiendum curat, quo exercitum transducatur. Omnes urbis portae claudendae sunt. Hortandi sunt pueri ad virtutem. Autumnus ad agros metendos idoneus est. Nulla spes erat potiendi castris. Caesar peritissimus fuit belli gerendi. Dux sibi latius distribuendum exercitum putat. Fortitudo in laboribus periculisque subeundis cernitur. Ciceroni in arduis temporibus gerenda erat respublica. Utrum amandi an timendi reges sunt? Non credendum est mendaci. Caesari uno tempore milites revocandi erant, acies instruenda, signum dandum. Militibus de navibus desiliendum erat. Sui cuique iudicio utendum est.

We must read. You must read useful books. We ought to love and honour our parents. The Romans had to carry on two wars at the same time. The Helvetii will do these things that they may be the better prepared to defend their country. The master says that he is ready to dismiss all the servants. The general will cause the city to be attacked, and darts to be thrown on the inhabitants. Bridges must be built, and the army led across the river. Do the chiefs know how great dangers must be encountered in finishing this war? Caesar had to send ambassadors to Rome. Virtue is not only to be cultivated, but is also to be loved. Who doubts that promises ought to be kept? We

must not believe all men. The master says that this book ought to be read by all the scholars. He said that we must all read this book. I must use this paper. The conquered ought to be satisfied by the conquerors. Word must be brought to the general how many legions have to be resisted.

XLII.

Quum Romani duas clades in Hispania accepissent, duoque ibi summi imperatores cecidissent, eo proconsul missus est. Post cladem Cannensem Romani exercitus reliquias Canusium per-fugerunt; quumque ibi tribuni militum quatuor essent, tamen omnium consensu ad Publium Scipionem summa imperii delata est. Quum deinde pacem Antiochus a Romanis petere vellet, legatos Romanis misit. Quum res ita se haberent, bellum tandem confectum est, et milites domum redierunt. Quum Caesar in Citeriore Gallia esset, crebri rumores ad eum afferebantur, Belgas in armis esse; quod quum ei dictum esset, duas legiones novas conserpsit. Vix eo pervenerat, quum Remi ad eum legatos mitterent, qui dicerent se paratos esse obsides dare. Quum primum hoc audivit, Remos cohortatus est, principumque liberos obsides ad se adduci iussit.

When this defeat was reported, the consul was sent to command the army. Since these things are so, we must return home as quickly as possible. When the battle was fought, the enemy betook themselves to flight, and the victorious army pursued them. When the king died, an assembly was called that another king might be elected. The ambassadors having asked peace of Caesar were ordered to tell their countrymen that hostages would be demanded. Since the Helvetii were unable to defend themselves, they went to ask help of their neighbours. Caesar, when he had conquered Pompey, passed over into Asia to see what was doing there. We ought to assist those who stand in need of help. Scarcely had he said these words when a messenger arrived. As soon as he arrived here, he announced that a battle had been fought on the banks of the river. Since the work is finished, let us play.

LATIN VOCABULARY.

A

A, āb, *cr abs*, *prep. with abl.*, from, by.

Abiō, abii, abitum, abire, to go away, depart.

Abhinc, *adv.*, ago. since.

Absum, absui or āfui, ābesse, to be distant, absent; minimum abest, it is within a very little.

Abūt-r, abūsus, abūti, to abuse.

Ac, *conj.*, and.

Ac-cēdō -cessi, -cessum, -cedēre (ad, cēdō), to approach, to be added.

Accidō, -i, —, -īre (ad, cado), to fall; accidit, *impers.*, it happens.

Ac-cipio, -cēpi, -ceptum, -cipere (ad, capio), to receive, get, hear.

Accūs-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre, to accuse, blame.

Acer, acris, acro, sharp, active, fierce.

Ac-es, -ei, *f.*, a point, edge, line of battle; instruere aciem, to draw up an army in battle array.

Acriter, *adv.*, keenly, sharply; *comp.* acrius, *sup.* acerrime.

Ad, *prep. with acc.*, to, at, near.

Ad-ducō, -duxi, -ductum, -ducere, to lead to, persuade, induce.

Adipiscor, adeptus, adipisci, to reach, gain.

Ad-jūvo, -jūvi, -jūtum, -juvare, to help, aid.

Admiror, -ātus, -āri, to wonder at, admire.

Adolesc-as, -entis, *c.*, a young man or woman.

Adsum, adfui, adesse, to be present.

Ad-vēnio, -vēni, -ventum, -venire, to approach, arrive at, come to.

Advent-us, -us, *m.*, an approach, arrival.

Advers-us, -a, -um, adverso; res adversae, adversity.

Adversus, *prep. with acc.*, against.

Aedific-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre (aedēs, facio), to build.

Aedu-i, -ōrum, *m.*, the Aedui, a people of Gaul.

Aeger, aegra, acgrum, sick, ill.

Acqu-us, -a, -um, equal, just; nequus animus, equanimity.

Aest-as, -ātis, *f.*, summer, heat.

Aestim-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre, to esteem, account, reckon.

Act-as, -ātis, *f.*, age, life.

Afferō, attuli, allatum, afferre (ad, fero), to bring to, bring about, cause.

Afric-a, -ae, *f.*, Africa.

Ager, agri, *m.*, a field, the country.

Aggr-ēdior, -essus, -ēdi (ad, gradior), to attack, assault.

Agō, ēgi, actum, agere, to do, act, accomplish, lead, drive; agere gratias, to give thanks; agere vitam, to spend life; agere de pace, to treat of peace.

Agri-cōl-a, -ae (ager, colo), *m.*, a husbandman, farmer.

Aliē-us, -a, -um (alius), belonging to another, strange; aes alienum, debt.

Aliquando, *adv.*, sometimes.

Aliquis, aliqua, aliquod or aliquid, some, somebody, something.

Alfus, *alia*, *aliud*, *gen.* *alfus*, another; *alii—alii*, some—others.
Alo, *alui*, *altum* and *altum*, *alere*, to nourish, support.
Alp-es, *-iam*, *m.*, the Alps.
Alt-er, *-era*, *-erum*, *gen.* *-erius*, another (of two); *alter—alter*, the one—the other.
Alt-us, *-a*, *-um*, high, deep.
Ambiti-o, *-onis*, *f.*, ambition, desire.
Ambul-o, *-avi*, *-atum*, *-are*, to walk.
Amicitia, *-ae*, *f.*, friendship.
Amic-us, *-i* (*amo*), *m.*, a friend.
Amitto, *amisi*, *amissum*, *amittere* (*ab*, *mitto*), to throw away, lose.
Am-o, *-avi*, *-atum*, *-are*, to love.
Am-or, *-oris*, *m.*, love.
Amplestor, *amplexus*, *amplecti*, to embrace.
An, *conj.* and *adv.*, whether, if.
Anim-al, *-alis*, *n.*, an animal.
Anim-us, *-i*, *m.*, the mind, disposition.
Anti-us, *-i*, *m.*, Anitius.
Annon, a combination of the words *an* and *non*, whether not?
Ann-us, *-i*, *m.*, a year.
Antioch-us, *-i*, *m.*, Antiochus.
Antoni-us, *-i*, *m.*, Antonius, Antony.
Apér-io, *-ui*, *-tum*, *-ire*, to open, reveal.
Apoll-o, *-inis*, *m.*, Apollo, the god of music.
Appell-o, *-avi*, *-atum*, *-are*, to name, call on.
Apud, *prep.* with *acc.*, at, near.
Aqu-a, *-ae*, *f.*, water.
Aquil-a, *-ae*, *f.*, an eagle.
Aquitān-i, *-orum*, *m.*, the Aquitanians.
Ar-a, *-ae*, *f.*, an altar.
Arb-or, *-oris*, *f.*, a tree.
Ardu-us, *-a*, *-um*, steep, difficult, dangerous.
Argent-um, *-i*, *n.*, silver.
Ariovist-us, *-i*, *m.*, Ariovistus.
Aristid-es, *-is*, *m.*, Aristides.
Arm-a, *-orum*, *n. pl.*, arms, armour.

Arpin-um, *-i*, *n.*, Arpinum.
Arv-um, *-i*, *n.*, a field.
Arx, *arcis*, *f.*, a citadel, fort.
Ascen-do, *-di*, *-sum*, *-dere* (*ad*, *scando*), to climb, ascend.
Aspern-or, *-atus*, *-ari*, to disdain, avoid.
Athēn-ae, *-arum*, *f. pl.*, Athens.
Athēniens-is, *-is*, *m.*, an Athenian.
Atqua, *conj.*, and.
Auctōrit-as, *-atis* (*augeo*), *f.*, authority, influence.
Aud-ax, *-acis* (*audeo*), bold, daring.
Aud-io, *-ivi*, *-itum*, *-ire*, to hear, attend, hearken.
August-us, *-i*, *m.*, Augustus; the month of August.
August-us, *-a*, *-um*, venerable, noble, magnificent.
Aul-a, *-ae*, *f.*, a hall, court, palace.
Aur-um, *-i*, *n.*, gold.
Autumn-us, *-i*, *m.*, autumn.
Auxili-um, *-i* (*augeo*), *n.*, assistance, help.
Avāriti-a, *-ae*, *f.*, avarice, covetousness.
Avār-us, *-a*, *-um* (*aveo*), covetous, greedy.
Avid-us, *-a*, *-um* (*aveo*), desirous, eager.
Av-is, *-is*, *f.*, a bird.

B

Barbār-us, *-a*, *-um*, barbarous, foreign; *barbār-us*, *-i*, *m.*, a barbarian.
Beāt-us, *-a*, *-um*, blessed, happy.
Belg-ae, *-arum*, *m. plur.*, the Belgæ or Belgians.
Bell-um, *-i*, *n.*, war; *inire bellum*, to enter on a war.
Bēne (*bonus*), *adv.*, well.
Bēnēfici-um, *-i* (*bene*, *facio*), *n.*, a benefit, favour.
Bēnign-us, *-a*, *-um*, bountiful, kind.
Bib-o, *-i*, *-ere*, to drink.
Bin-i, *-ae*, *-a*, two by two, every two.

Eis, twice.

Eis-us, -a, -um, good, virtuous, virt. Linl.

Eiv-is, -is, -e, short; brevi, in a short time.

Estann-i, -orum, m., the Britons.

Britann-a, -ae, f., Britain.

C

Cælo, cældi, cæsum, cudëro, to fall. Cæd-es, -is, f., slaughter, murder. Cædo, cældi, cæsum, cudëro, to cut, kill.

Cæs-ar, -aris, m., Cæsar.

Camp-us, -i, m., a plain.

Cân-is, -is, c., a dog.

Caun-ar, -arum, f. pl., Cannæ.

Cannear-is, -is, -e, of Cannæ.

Cano, cælni, cantum, canëre, to sing.

Cânusi-um, -i, n., Canusium.

Cæpio, cæpi, cæptum, capëre, to take, catch; capero consilium, to enter on a design.

Cæput, capitis, n., the head, top.

Cære, adv., dearly.

Carm-en, -inis, n., a song.

Cæro, carnis, f., flesh.

Carthaginiens-is, -is, m., a Carthaginian.

Carthäg-o, -inis, f., Carthago.

Cär-us, -a, -um, dear, affectionate.

Cass-us, -i, m., Cassius.

Castell-um, -i, n., a fort.

Castic-us, -i, m., Casticus.

Castr-a, -orum, n. pl., a camp; bina castra, two camps.

Caus-a, -ae, f., a cause, reason; causä, for the sake of.

Cædo, cessi, cessum, cedëro, to give way, yield.

Cæler, cæleris, colëro, swift, quick.

Cæleriter, adv., quickly.

Cælo, -ävi, -ätum, -äre, to hide.

Cels-us, -a, -um, lofty.

Centum, car. num., indecl., a hundred.

Centuri-a, -ae (centum), a body of one hundred men.

Cerno, crëvi, ciëtum, cernëre, to decree, see, separate.

Certäm-on, -inis (certo), n., a contest.

Cert-o, -ävi, -ätum, -äre, to contend.

Cert-us, -a, -um, certain, sure; facëro aliquem certiorë, to inform one.

Christ-us, -i, m., Christ.

Cicëro, -önis, m., Cicero.

Cirester, prep. with acc., and adv., about, near.

Circum, prep. with acc., and adv., around.

Circum-rënfo, -rëni, -vontam, -vontëro, to surround.

Citril-or, -or, -us, nearer, hither.

Cito, adv., soon, quickly.

Civil-is, -is, -e, civil.

Civ-is, -is, c., a citizen.

Civit-as, -ätis, f., a state, city.

Clad-es, -is, f., disaster, defeat, slaughter.

Clär-us, -a, -um, clear, illustrious, famous.

Clandi-us, -i, m., Clandins.

Clau-do, -si, -sum, -dëro, to shut, close, enclose, finish.

Coel-um, -i, n., heaven, sky.

Coep-i, -isso, to have begun.

Cögüt-o, -ävi, -ätum, -äre, to think, suppose, reflect.

Cog-nosco, -növi, -nütum, -nosëro, to know, perceive, ascertain.

Cögo, cöggi, cögotum, cogëro, to collect, compel.

Cöhor-s, -tis, f., a cohort.

Cöhort-or, -ätus, -äri, to exhort, encourage.

Cölo, colni, cultum, colëro, to cultivate, worship.

Cöi-or, -öris, m., colour.

Cölumb-a, -ae, f., a dove, pigeon.

Cöm-es, -itis, c., a companion.

Cömît-or, -ätus, -äri (comes), to accompany.

Com-mitto, -misi, -missum, -mit-tëro, to combine, commit,

- entrust; *committĕre praelium*, to join battle.
- Commūn-io*, -īvi, -ītum, -īre, to fortify.
- Commūn-is*, -is, -e, common, general.
- Commūtāti-o*, -ōnis, *f.*, change, alteration.
- Com-pello*, -pūli, -pulsum, -pellĕre, to drive in a body, collect, force.
- Concili-um*, -i, *n.*, a council, meeting.
- Condemn-o*, -āvi, -ātum, -āre (con, damno), to condemn.
- Condit-i-o*, -ōnis, *f.*, condition, state.
- Con-do*, -didi, -dītum, -dĕre, to found, build, conceal.
- Confero*, -conſtūli, collātum, -conferre, to collect, compare.
- Con-ficio*, -fēci, -fectum, -ficĕre (con, facio), to accomplish, finish.
- Con-fido*, -fisus, -fidĕre, to trust, confide, depend upon.
- Confirm-o*, -āvi, -ātum, -āre, to confirm, establish, strengthen.
- Con-fiteor*, -fessus, -fitĕri (con, fateor), to acknowledge, confess.
- Con-fugio*, -fūgi, -fūgitum, -fūgĕre, to flee for refuge.
- Con-grēdi-or*, -gressus, -grēdi (con, gradior), to assemble, join battle, accost.
- Congrēg-o*, -āvi, -ātum, -āre (con, grex), to assemble, collect, gather together.
- Con-jicio*, -jēci, -iectum, -jicĕre (con, jacio), to throw, discharge.
- Conjūrāti-o*, -ōnis, *f.*, a conspiracy, plot.
- Cōn-or*, -ātus, -āri, to attempt, endeavour.
- Con-scribo*, -scripsi, -scriptum, -scribĕre, to levy, enrol.
- Consens-us*, -us, *m.*, agreement, consent.
- Conserv-o*, -āvi, -ātum, -āre, to keep, maintain, defend.
- Consili-um*, -i, *n.*, advice, counsel, design, council of war.
- Constit-uo*, -ui, -ūtum, -uĕre, to resolve, appoint, arrange.
- Const-o*, -ſtī, -ātum or -ītum, -āre, to stand firm, consist; *constat*, *impers.*, it is settled, agreed on, evident.
- Cons-ul*, -ſilis, *m.*, a consul.
- Consul-o*, -ui, -tum, -ĕre, *with acc.*, to consult, ask advice; *with dat.*, to provide for.
- Con-sumo*, -sumpsi, -sumptum, -sumĕre, to waste, spend.
- Con-temno*, -tempſi, -temptum, -temnĕre, to despise, slight.
- Conten-do*, -di, -tum, -dĕre, to fight, hasten.
- Content-us*, -a, -um, satisfied, content.
- Con-tingo*, -tīgi, -tactum, -tingĕre, to touch, arrive at; *contingit*, *impers.*, it falls to the lot of, happens.
- Contra*, *prep. with acc.*, against, over against; *ada*, on the contrary.
- Convoc-o*, -āvi, -ātum, -āre, to call together, to assemble.
- Cōorior*, -coortus, -cooriri, to begin, arise.
- Cōpi-a*, -ae, *f.*, plenty; *plur.*, forces, troops.
- Cor*, -cordis, *n.*, the heart.
- Cōram*, *prep. with abl.*, before, in the presence of.
- Cōrinth-us*, -i, *f.*, Corinth.
- Corn-u*, -u, *n.*, a horn.
- Cōrūn-a*, -ae, *f.*, a crown, chaplet.
- Corp-us*, -ōris, *n.*, a body.
- Cor-rumpo*, -rūpi, -ruptum, -rum-pĕre, to spoil, destroy.
- Crās*, *adv.*, to-morrow.
- Crass-us*, -i, *m.*, Crassus.
- Crē-ber*, -bra, -brum, thick, close, frequent.
- Crēd-o*, -idi, -ītum, -ĕre, to believe, think, trust.

Cre-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre, to create, *creat.*
 Crādīl-is, -is, -e, cruel, savage, *ferce.*
 Cūbit-us, -i, *m.*, a cubit.
 Culp-a, -ae, *f.*, a fault, blame.
 Calp-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre, to blame, *censure, reprove.*
 Cum, *prep. with abl.*, with, along with.
 Canct-us, -a, -um, whole, entire.
 Cūpīdīt-as, -ātis, *f.*, desire, passion.
 Cūpīd-us, -a, -um, eager, desirous.
 Cūp-io, -i-vi, -itum, -ēre, to desire, covet.
 Cūr, *adv.*, why.
 Cūr-a, -ae, *f.*, care, concern, attention.
 Cūr-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre, to care for, *cure.*
 Curro, cūcurri, cursum, currere, to run.
 Curs-us, -us, *m.*, a race, course, voyage.

D

Damn-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre, to condemn; capitis damnare, to condemn to death.
 Dāna-i, -ōrum, *m. pl.*, the Greeks.
 Dē, *prep. with abl.*, from, concerning.
 Dēb-eo, -ūi, -itum, -ēre, to owe; ought.
 Dēcem, *card. num. indeclinable*, ten.
 Dēc-et, -nit, -ēre, *impers.*, it becomes, behaves.
 Dēcīm-us, -a, -um, tenth.
 Dē-cipio, -cēpi, -coptum, -cipere, to deceive.
 Dēclār-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre, to declare, signify, proclaim.
 Dēfēn-do, -di, -sum, -dēre, to defend, ward off, repel.
 Dēfēro, detūli, delātum, deferre, to carry off, conduct, report.
 Deinde, *adv.*, then, thereafter.

Dēlect-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre, to delight; delectat, *impers.*, it delights.
 Dēl-ēo, -ēvi, -ētum, -ēre, to destroy.
 Dēlibēr-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre, to deliberate, to advise, consider.
 Dēllig-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre (de, ligo), to bind, fasten.
 Dēl-igo, -ēgi, -ectum, -igēre (de, lego), to select.
 Dēlos, Dēli, *f.*, Delos.
 Delph-i, -ōrum, *m. pl.*, Delphi.
 Dēmum, *adv.*, at length.
 Dens, dentis, *m.*, a tooth.
 Descen-do, -di, -sum, -dēre (de, scendo), to descend.
 Dēsōr-o, -ni, -tum, -ēre, to desert.
 Dē-silio, -silii and -silli, -sultum, -silire (de, salio), to leap down.
 Desp-icio, -oxi, -ectum, -icēre, to despise.
 Dēsūm, dētūli, deesso, to be wanting.
 Dē-us, -i, *m.*, God, a god.
 Dīan-a, -ae, *f.*, Diana.
 Dīco, dixi, dictum, dicere, to say, speak, tell, plead.
 Dies, diēi, *m. or f.*, a day; *in pl. m.*
 Dīfīcīl-is, -is, -o (dis, facilis), difficult.
 Dīffīcīl-as, -ātis, *f.*, a difficulty.
 Dīgn-us, -a, -um, worthy, deserving.
 Dīlig-ens, -entis, diligent, careful.
 Dīlgenter, *adv.*, carefully.
 Dīlgenti-a, -ae, *f.*, diligence.
 Dīl-igo, -exi, -ectum, -igēre, to love dearly.
 Dīm-itto, -isi, -issum, -ittēre, to dismiss, let go.
 Dis-cēdo, -cessi, -cessum, -cedere, to go away, depart.
 Dīscīpūl-us, -i, *m.*, scholar, disciple.
 Dīseo, didici, —, discēre, to learn.
 Dis-pōno, -pōui, -positum, -ponere, to dispose, appoint.
 Dīsīmil-is, -is, -o, unlike, dissimilar.

Dissimul-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre, to dissemble, conceal.
 Distrib-uo, -ui, -ūtum, -uēre, to distribute, divide.
 Din, *adv.*, for a long time; *comp.*, diutius.
 Dives, divitis, rich; *comp.*, ditior; *superl.*, ditissimus.
 Div-ido, -isi, -isum, -idēre, to divide, scatter, separate.
 Divitiāc-us, -i, *m.*, Divitiacus.
 Diviti-ae, -arum, *f. pl.*, riches, resources.
 Do, dēdi, dātum, dāre, to give; dare poenas, to suffer punishment.
 Dōo-eo, -ui, -tum, -ēre, to teach, show.
 Doot-us, -a, -um, learned.
 Dōl-us, -i, *m.*, craft, treachery, stratagem.
 Dōmīn-us, -i, *m.*, a master, lord.
 Dōm-us, -us or -i, *f.*, a house; domi, at home.
 Dōn-um, -i (do), *n.*, a gift, reward, present.
 Dūbīt-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre, to doubt, hesitate.
 Dūbī-us, -a, -um (duo), doubtful, perilous.
 Dūcent-i, -ae, -a, two hundred.
 Dūco, duxi, ductum, ducēre, to lead, think; ducere uxorem, to marry.
 Dulc-is, -is, -e, sweet, charming.
 Dum, *conj.*, while.
 Dumnōr-ix, -igis, *m.*, Dumnorix.
 Du-o, -ae, -o, *card. num.*, two.
 Duōdecim, *card. num. indec.*, twelve.
 Dux, dūcis, *c.*, a leader, guide.

E

E or ex, *prep.* with *abl.*, out of, from.

Edinburg-um, -i, *n.*, Edinburgh.
 Edo, ēdi, ēsum, ēdēre, to eat.

Eg-eo, -ui, —, -ēre, to stand in need, want.

Ego, mei, *pers. pron.*, *c.*, I.

Elōqu-ens, -entis, eloquent.

Emōrior, emortuus, emōri, to die.

Enītor, enīsus or enīxus, enīti, to try, endeavour.

Eo, ēvi, ītum, īre, to go.

Eo, *adv.*, thither.

Epistōl-a, -ae, *f.*, a letter, an epistle.

Equ-es, -itis, *m.*, a horseman, knight, mounted soldier.

Equitāt-us, -us, *m.*, cavalry.

Equ-us, -i, *m.*, a horse.

Ergo, *adv.*, therefore, accordingly.

Eripio, eripui, ereptum, eripēro (e, rapio), to take away, seize, rescue.

Err-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre, to wander, err, mistake.

Et, *conj.*, and; et—et, both—and; *adv.*, even.

Etiam, *conj. and adv.*, also, even.

Evā-do, -si, -sum, -dēre, to escape, become.

Ex-ēo, -ii, -itum, -ire, to go out, depart.

Exercīt-us, -us, *m.*, an army.

Existim-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre (ex, aestimo), to think, suppose, imagine.

Expect-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre, to expect, await.

Ex-pello, -puli, -pulsum, -pellēre, to drive out, banish, expel.

Explōrāt-or, -ōris, *m.*, a spy, scout.

Expugn-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre, to storm, take by assault.

Extrēm-us, -a, -um, the last, farthest.

Ex-ūro, -nsi, -ustum, -urēre, to burn up, scorch, dry.

F

Fābūl-a, -ae (fari), *f.*, a fable, story.
 Fācile, *adv.*, easily.

Facill-is, -is, -e, easy.
 Facin-us, -ōris (facio) *n.*, a deed, *generally* a bad deed, villany, crime.
 Facio, feci, factum, facere, to do, make; *pass.* fio.
 Fact-um, -i, *n.*, a deed, action.
 Fallo, fefelli, falsum, fallere, to deceive, mislead; falsus *spo.*, disappointed in his hope; fallere fidem, to break faith.
 Fals-us, -a, -um (fallo), false, deceitful.
 Fam-a, -ae (fari), *f.*, fame, reputation, glory.
 Fateor, fassus, fatēri, to confess.
 Feliciter, *adv.*, happily, fruitfully.
 Fel-ix, -icis, happy, fortunate, successful.
 Femīn-a, -ae, *f.*, a female, a woman.
 Fero, tūli, lātum, ferre, to bring, carry, bear; ferre molesto *or* negro, to take amiss.
 Festin-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre, to hasten.
 Fidēl-is, -is, -o, faithful, trustworthy.
 Fid-es, -ei, *f.*, faith, honesty; servare fidem, to keep n promise.
 Fili-a, -ae, *f.*, a daughter.
 Fili-us, -i, *m.*, a son.
 Fingo, finxi, fictum, fingere, to feign, devise, invent.
 Fin-is, -is, *m. or f.*, an end, boundary; *pl.* territory.
 Finistim-us, -a, -um, neighbouring.
 Fio, factus, fieri, to be made, become, happen; *pass.* of facio.
 Firm-us, -a, -um, firm, strong, powerful.
 Fl-co, -ēvi, -ētum, -ēre, to weep, lament.
 Flōr-eo, -ui, —, -ēre, to flourish, bloom, be prosperous.
 Flos, flōris, *m.*, n flower, blossom.
 Flūm-en, -inis (fluo), *n.*, a river.
 Foed-us, -a, -um, base, disgraceful.

Foed-us, -ūs, *n.*, a treaty, alliance.
 Fort-is, -is, -e, brave, heroic.
 Fortiter, *adv.*, bravely.
 Fortitud-o, -inis, *f.*, bravery, valour.
 Fortūn-a, -ae, *f.*, fortune, lot, adventure.
 Foss-a, -ao (fodio), *f.*, n ditch, trench.
 Frā-ter, -tris, *m.*, n brother.
 Fruct-us, -us (fruo), *m.*, fruit, produce.
 Frūment-or, -ātus, -āri, to forage, provide corn.
 Frūment-um, -i, *n.*, corn.
 Fūgio, fūgi, fūgitum, fugere, to flee, escape, avoid.
 Fūg-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre, to put to flight, rout.
 Fūdo, fūdi, fūsum, fandere, to pour out, scatter, put to flight.
 Fun-gor, -ctus, -gi, to perform, discharge.

G

Galb-a, -ae, *m.*, (Galba).
 Gall-i, -ōrum, *m. pl.*, the Gauls.
 Galli-a, -ae, *f.*, Gaul.
 Gārūm-a, -ao, *m.*, the river Garonne.
 Germān-i, -ōrum, *m. pl.*, the Germans.
 Gēro, gessi, gestum, gerere, to bear, carry, conduct, manage; gerere bellum, to wage war.
 Glōri-a, -ae, *f.*, glory, renown.
 Graec-i, -ōrum, *m. pl.*, the Greeks.
 Gracel-a, -ae, *f.*, Greece.
 Grātūl-or, -ātus, -āri, to congratulate.
 Grāt-us, -a, -um, grateful, kind, agreeable.
 Grāv-is, -is, -o, heavy, troublesome, difficult.
 Gūbern-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre, to govern, manage, steer.

H

Hāb-eo, -ui, -itum, -āre, to have,
possess, consider, think.
Hābit-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre, to
dwell.
Hannīb-al, -ālis, m., Hannibal.
Helvēti-i, -ōrum, m. pl., the Hel-
vetians.
Hēri, adv., yesterday.
Hēr-us, -i, m., a master, owner.
Hibern-a, -ōrum (hiems), n. pl.,
winter quarters.
Hic, haec, hoc, this; ille—hic,
the former—the latter.
Hic, adv., here, in this place.
Hiem-o, āvi, -ātum, -āre, to winter,
be in winter quarters.
Hiems, hiēmis, f., winter.
Hispāni-a, -ae, f., Spain.
Hodie (hoo die), adv., to-day, this
day.
Hōmēr-us, -i, m., Homer.
Hōm-o, -inis, c., man, a person,
mankind.
Hōnest-us, -a, -um, honest, hon-
ourable.
Hōn-or, -ōris, m., honour, respect,
regard.
Hōnōr-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre, to hon-
our, reverence, respect.
Hōr-a, -ae, f., an hour.
Hort-or, -ātus, -āri, to exhort, en-
courage, advise.
Hort-us, -i, m., a garden.
Host-is, -is, c., an enemy.
Huc, adv., hither.
Hūm-us, -i, f., moist earth, the
ground; humi, on the ground.

I

Ibi, adv., there.
Icci-us, -i, m., Iccius.
Idem, eādem, idem, the same.
Idōne-us, -a, -um, fit, conven-
ient.
Iguār-us, -a, -um, ignorant.

Ignāve, adv., slowly, meanly.
Ignāvi-a, -ae, f., sluggishness,
inactivity, cowardliness.
Ignāv-us, -a, -um, idle, lazy,
cowardly.
Ign-is, -is, m., fire.
Ille, illa, illud, that, the former.
Illustr-is, -is, -e, clear, famous,
noble.
Imīt-or, -ātus, -āri, to imitate,
counterfeit.
Immēm-or, -ōris, unmindful, for-
getful.
Immortāl-is, -is, -e (in, mors),
immortal, everlasting.
Impēd-io, -īvi, -itum, -īre (in, pes),
to entangle, hinder.
Impērāt-or, -ōris, m., a commander,
emperor.
Impērīt-us, -a, -um, unskilful,
rude, inexperienced.
Impēri-um, -i, n., command, power,
government.
Imper-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre, to com-
mand, order.
Impet-us, -us, m., an attack.
Impl-ēo, -ēvi, -ētum, -ēre, to fill,
fulfil.
Imprōb-us, -a, -um, wicked.
Impugn-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre, to
fight against, attack.
In, prep. with acc., into, towards,
against; *with abl.,* in, at, among.
Inān-is, -is, -e, empty, void.
Incen-do, -di, -sum, -dēre, to set
on fire, kindle, burn.
Incert-us, -a, -um, uncertain,
doubtful.
Inc-īpio, -ēpi, -eptum, -ipēre (in,
capio), to begin.
Incūt-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre, to incite,
instigate.
Incol-a, -ae, c., an inhabitant,
sojourner.
Incolō, incolui, incoltum, incolēre,
to inhabit, abide, dwell in.
Incolūm-is, -is, -e, safe, uninjured.
Inde, adv., thence.

Ineo, inii, inltam, inire, to enter, begin, enter upon.
 In-crs, -ertis (in, ars), lazy, sluggish.
 Infel-ix, -icis, unhappy, unfortunate.
 Infero, intali, illatum, inferre, to bring into or upon; inferre bellum alicui, to make war on any one.
 Ingeni-um, -i, n., disposition, ability.
 Ing-ens, -entis, huge, vast.
 Inimic-us, -a, -um, unfriendly, hostile.
 Injuri-a, -ae, f., damage, injury, offence.
 Innoc-ens, -entis, innocent, guiltless.
 Inopi-a, -ae, f., want, scarcity.
 Insani-a, -ae, f., madness.
 Insatiabil-is, -is, -e (in, entis), insatiable.
 Insidi-ae, -arum, f. pl., snare, treachery, an ambushcade.
 Insign-is, -is, -o (in, signum), famous, remarkable.
 Instr-uo, -uxi, -actum, -uere, to arrange, build, draw up in battle array.
 Intell-igo, -exi, -ectum, -igero, to perceive, understand.
 Inter, *prep.* with acc., between, among.
 Interdum, *adv.*, sometimes, now and then.
 Inter-ficio, -fecit, -fectum, -ficere, to kill, slay.
 Interrog-o, -avi, -atum, -are, to interrogate, question.
 Inter-sum, -sui, -csse, to be present, be of consequence; interest, *impers.*, it concerns, is the interest of.
 Inutil-is, -is, -o, useless, unprofitable.
 Invoco, -avi, -atum, -are, to call upon, name, invoke.

Ipsa, ipsa, ipsum, he, she, it, himself, etc.
 Ir-a, -ae, f., anger, passion, rage.
 Iracundi-a, -ae, f., anger.
 Is, ea, id, he, she, it, that, such.
 Iste, ista, istud, that.
 Ita, *adv.*, thus, so, even so.
 Itali-a, -ae, f., Italy.
 Itaque, *adv.*, therefore, accordingly.
 Iter, itinēris, n., a journey, road; magnis itineribus, by forced marches.
 Iterum, *adv.*, again, a second time.

J

Jac-co, -ui, -itum, -ere, to lie.
 Jam, *adv.*, already, now.
 Jubeo, jussi, jussum, jubero, to order, command.
 Jucund-us, -a, -um, pleasant, agreeable.
 Jud-ec, -icis, c., a judge.
 Judici-um, -i, n., judgment, decision.
 Judic-o, -avi, -atum, -are, to judge.
 Jug-um, -i, n., a yoke, ridge.
 Jus, juris, n., right, law, justice.
 Justiti-a, -ae, f., justice.
 Just-us, -a, -um, just, right.
 Juvēn-is, -is, c., a young man or woman.
 Juvēnt-us, -utis, f., youth.

L

Labiū-us, -i, m., Labienus.
 Labor, lapsus, labi, to glide, slip.
 Lab-or, -oris, m., labour, pains, trouble.
 Labōr-o, -avi, -atum, -are, to labour, to be oppressed.
 Lac, lactis, n., milk.
 Lacerā-a, -ae, f., a tear.
 Lāc-us, -us, m., a lake.
 Læt-us, -a, -um, joyful,

Lāp-is, -idis, *m.*, a stone.
 Lātōn-a, -ae, *f.*, Latona.
 Latr-o, -ōnis, *m.*, a robber.
 Lāt-us, -a, -um, broad, wide, spacious.

Laud-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre, to praise.
 Laus, laudis, *f.*, praise, commendation.

Lāv-o, lāvi, lavātum or lautum or lōtum, lavāre, to wash.

Lecti-o, -ōnis, *f.*, a lesson.

Lēgāt-us, -i, *m.*, an ambassador, lieutenant.

Lēgi-o, -ōnis, *f.*, a legion, body of soldiers.

Lēg-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre, to send as ambassador, delegate, bequeath.

Lēg-o, lēgi, lectum, legēre, to choose, read.

Leo, leōnis, *m.*, a lion.

Lēv-is, -is, -e, light, smooth.

Lex, legis, *f.*, law.

Lībenter, *adv.*, willingly, readily.

Līber, libri, *m.*, a book.

Līb-er, -ēra, -ērum, free.

Lībēr-i, -ōrum, *m. pl.*, children.

Lībēr-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre, to liberate, free.

Līb-er-tas, -ātis, *f.*, liberty.

Līb-et, libuit or libitum est, libēre, *impers.*, it pleases.

Līb-et, licuit or licitum est, licēre, *impers.*, it is permitted.

Lisc-us, i, *m.*, Liscus.

Lītēr-a, -ae, *f.*, a letter of the alphabet; *pl.*, an epistle (letter), learning.

Lōc-us, -i, *m.*, a place; *pl. loca, n.*; loci, *m.*, places in a book.

Longe, *adv.*, far, at a distance, greatly.

Long-us, -a, -um, long, distant, tedious.

Lōgnor, locūtus or loquūtus, loqui, to speak.

Lūci-us, -i, *m.*, Lucius.

Lū-do, -si, -sum, -āre, to play.

Lūd-us, -i, *m.*, play, sport.

Lūm-en, -inis, *n.*, light.

Lūn-a, -ae, *f.*, the moon.

Lūp-a, -ae, *f.*, a she-wolf.

M

Māgis, *adv.*, more.

Māgis-ter, -tri, *m.*, a master, tutor.

Māgistrāt-us, -us, *m.*, a magistrate, magistracy, office.

Magn-us, -a, -um, great, large, powerful.

Māle, *adv.*, badly, ill, wickedly.

Mālo, malui, malle, to prefer, have rather.

Māl-um, -i, *n.*, a misfortune, evil.

Māl-um, -i, *n.*, an apple.

Māl-us, -a, -um, evil, sinful, fraudulent.

Mandāt-um, -i, *n.*, a command, order.

Māneo, mansi, mansum, manēre, to remain.

Mānīpūl-us, -i, *m.*, a troop, company.

Mān-us, -us, *f.*, a hand, band of soldiers.

Mardōni-us, -i, *m.*, Mardonius.

Mār-e, -is, *n.*, the sea.

Mārītīm-us, -a, -um, maritime.

Mār-i-us, -i, *m.*, Marins.

Māter, matris, *f.*, a mother.

Mātūr-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āro, to ripen, hasten.

Maxīme, *adv.*, very greatly, chiefly.

Maxīm-us, -a, -um, greatest, very great.

Mēdic-us, -i, *m.*, a physician.

Mēdīt-or, -ātus, -āri, to meditate, muse, think upon.

Mēdi-um, -i, *n.*, the middle.

Mēdi-us, -a, -um, middle.

Mel, mellis, *n.*, honey.

Mēm-or, -ōris (memini), mindful.

Mēmōri-a, -ae, *f.*, memory, remembrance; memoria tenēre, to keep in memory, remember.

Mend-ax, -ācis, lying, deceitful.
 Mens, mentis, *f.*, the mind, the reason, affection.
 Ment-ior, -itus, -īri, to lie, deceive.
 Mēr-eo, -ui, -itum, -ēre, and mēr-oor, -itus, -ēri, to deserve, merit.
 Merito, deservedly.
 Mēto, messui, messum, mētēre, to reap.
 Mēt-no, -ui, —, -nēre, to fear, be afraid.
 Me-us, -a, -um, my, mine.
 Mil-os, -itis, *c.*, a soldier.
 Militār-is, -is, -e, military, warlike; res militaris, military tactics.
 Militi-a, -ae, *f.*, warfare, military service; domi militiaeque, at home and in the field.
 Millo, *card. num.*, *indecl. in sing.*, a thousand; *pl.*, millia, milliam.
 Mirābil-is, -is, -e, wonderful, strange.
 Mir-or, -ātus, -āri, to wonder at, marvel, admire.
 Mir-us, -a, -um, wonderful, extraordinary.
 Mis-or, -ēra, -ērum, wretched, miserable.
 Misēreor, misortus and misoritus, miserēri, to take pity, be sorry for.
 Misēret, misortum and misoritum est, miserēre, *impers.*, it pities; misoret mo tui, I pity you.
 Mit-is, -is, -e, gentle, meek, ripe, sweet.
 Mitto, misi, missum, mittēre, to send, throw.
 Modest-us, -a, -um, moderato, modest, sober.
 Mōdo, *adv.*, just now, only; nōn modo, not only.
 Mōlesto, *adv.*, grievously; torra molestō, to take amiss.
 Mōlest-us, -a, -um, grievous, troublesome, irksome.
 Mōn-oo, -ui, -itum, -ēre, to warn, advise, counsel.

Mons, montis, *m.*, a mountain.
 Moustr-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre (moneo), to show, point out.
 Mōrior, mortuus, mori, to die.
 Mōr-or, -ātus, -āri, to delay, tarry, linger.
 Mors, mortis, *f.*, death.
 Mortāl-is, -is, -e, mortal.
 Mōveo, mōvi, mōtum, movēre, to move, excite, influence.
 Mūll-er, -ēris, *f.*, a woman, wife.
 Multitūd-o, -inis, *f.*, a multitude, crowd.
 Multum, *adv.*, much.
 Mult-us, -a, -um, much, many.
 Mund-us, -i, *m.*, the world, universe.
 Mūn-io, -āvi, -itum, -īre, to fortify, strengthen, secure.
 Mūn-us, -ēris, *n.*, servico, duty, office.
 Mūr-us, -i, *m.*, a wall.
 Mūs-a, -ae, *f.*, a muse, song, learning.
 Mūt-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre, to change.

N

Nam, *conj.*, for.
 Narr-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre, to relate, report.
 Nascor, nātus, nasci, to be born, be descended from.
 Nātu (*in abl. only*), by birth; major natu, older; maximus natu, oldest.
 Nātūr-a, -ae, *f.*, nature, disposition.
 Nāt-us, -i, *m.*, a son.
 Nāv-is, -is, *f.*, a ship.
 Nō, *conj.*, that not, lest.
 Nē, *adv.*, mark of a question. *Al-ways appended to a word.*
 Nōo, *conj.*, neither, nor.
 Nōlas, *indecl.*, *n.*, a wicked action, villany.
 Neglig-ens, -entis, negligent, unmindful.

Negl-igo, -axi, -actum, -igere, to neglect.

Nēg-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre (neg, aio), to deny, refuse, say a thing is not.

Nēgōti-um, -i (neg, otium), *n.*, business, employment.

Nēm-o, -inis (ne, homo), *c.*, nobody.

Nōque, *conj.*, and not, noithor, nor.

Nesc-io, -ivi, -itum, -ire, not to know.

Nihl or nil, *indecl.*, *n.*, nothing.

Nisi, *conj.*, if not, except, unless; nisi quod, except that, but that.

Nōbil-is, -is, -a (nosco), known, noble; *as noun*, a nobleman.

Nōc-uo, -ni, -itum, -ere, to hurt, injure, harm.

Noctu (*used in abl. only*), by night, in the night time.

Nōlo, nōlui, nolle, to be unwilling.

Nōm-en, -inis (nosco), *n.*, a name, character, reputation.

Not; *adv.*, not.

Nonne, *adv.*, is it not?

Nonnull-us, -a, -um, some.

Nonnunquam, *adv.*, sometimes.

Noster, nostra, nostrum (nos), our, ours.

Nōv-us, -a, -um, new; res novae, change of government; novus homo, an upstart.

Nox, noctis, *f.*, night, darkness.

Null-us, -a, -um, *gen.* -ius, none.

Num, *adv.*, whether or no? whether.

Nūm-a, -ae, *m.*, Numa, a king of Rome.

Nūm-er-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre, to number, reckon.

Num-quis or nun-quis, -qua, -quid, if any one.

Nunc, *adv.*, now, already; nunc jam, just now.

Nunquam, *adv.*, never.

Nunti-o or nunci-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre, to relate, tell.

Nunti-us, -i, *m.*, a messenger, a messenger.

O

Ob, *prep. with acc.*, for, on account of.

Obēd-io, -ivi, -itum, -ire (ob, audio), to obey, serve.

Obēo, obii, obitum, obire, to go to meet, to die.

Obliviscor, oblitus, oblivisci, to forget, omit.

Obscūr-us, -a, -um, obscure, dark.

Obs-es, -idis, *c.*, a hostage.

Obs-ideo, -ēdi, -essum, -idēre, to besiege.

Obsto, obstiti, obstatum and obstitum, obstāre, to withstand, oppose.

Ob-sum, -fui, -esse, to do harm, injure, hinder.

Occido, occidi, occisum, occidēre, to fall, perish.

Occido, occidi, occisum, occidēre, to kill, murder.

Ocup-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre (ob, capio), to seize, occupy, take possession of.

Ocul-us, -i, *m.*, the eye.

Odi, odisse, to hate.

Olīm, *adv.*, once upon a time, hereafter.

Omn-is, -is, -e, all, every.

On-us, -eris, *n.*, a burden, load.

Opis (*gen.*), *acc.* opem, *abl.* ope, *f.*, power, might; *plur.*, riches, wealth.

Oport-et, -uit, -ere (opus), *impers.*, it behoves, is meet, ought.

Oppid-um, -i, *n.*, a town, city.

Oppugn-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre, to assault, storm.

Opus, operis, *n.*, work, toil, business.

Oracul-um, -i, *n.*, an oracle, prediction.

Orāti-o, -ōnis (oro), *f.*, a speech, oration.

Orat-or, -ōris, *m.*, a speaker, orator, intercessor.

Orgetor-ix, -igis, *m.*, Orgetorix.

Oriscr, ortus, ōris, to arise, spring from, break out.

Orn-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre, to adorn, deck.

Or-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre, to beseech, pray, ask.

P

Pābul-um, -i (pasco), *n.*, fodder, forage.

Pallid-us, -a, -um, pale.

Par, pāris, equal, a match for.

Parat-us, -a, -um (paro), prepared.

Parco, pēperci and parsi, parsum and parētum, parcēre, to spare, forgive, abstain from.

Pār-cns, -entis (pario), *c.*, a parent.

Pār-co, -ui, -itum, -ēre, to obey, appear.

Pārio, pēpēri, partum, parēre, to bring forth, produce.

Pār-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre, to prepare, make ready.

Pars, partis, *f.*, a part, share.

Pārum, ndr., little.

Parv-us, -a, -um, small, little.

Pass-us, -us, *m.*, a pace, step; millo passus, 1000 paces, a mile.

Pāter, patris, *m.*, a father.

Patri-a, -ae, *f.*, one's country, fatherland.

Pauc-i, -ae, -a, few, a few.

Paup-er, -ēris, poor, needy.

Pax, pācis, *f.*, peace, agreement, a truce.

Peccāt-um, -i, *n.*, a sin, error, offense.

Pecc-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āro, to sin, do evil, blunder.

Pect-us, -ōris, *n.*, the breast, heart.

Pēcūni-a, -ae, *f.*, money.

Pēd-es, -itīs, *m.*, a foot-soldier.

Pello, pēpūli, pulsus, pellēre, to drive, banish, repel.

Pondeo, pēpendi, pensum, pendēro, to hang, be suspended.

Pendo, pēpendi, pensum, pondēro, to weigh, pay, value, regard.

Penn-a, -ae, *f.*, a feather, quill, pen.

Per, *prep. with acc.*, through, by means of, during.

Pēr-āgo, -ēgi, -āctum, -agēro, to finish, execute.

Perc-ūtio, -ussī, -ussum, -utēro (per quatio), to strike, kill; percuturo aliquem secūri, to behead one.

Perdo, perdīdi, perditum, perdōre, to destroy, lose.

Per-dūco, -dūxi, -ductum, -ducēro, to lead through, convey, lead one along with.

Pēr-eo, -ii, -itum, -ire, to perish, die, be killed.

Per-ficio, -feci, -fectum, -ficēro, to finish, execute.

Per-fugio, -fūgi, -fūgitum, -fag-ēre, to flee for encounter.

Pēricul-um, -i, *n.*, danger, jeopardy, peril.

Pōrit-us, -a, -um, experienced, skillful; peritus bellī, skilled in war.

Per-mōveo, -mōvi, -mōtum, -mov-ēro, to excite, stir up.

Per-sēquor, -secutus, -sequi, to pursue, trace.

Per-suādeo, -suāsi, -suāsum, -suādēro, to persuade, convince; mihi persuadetur, I am persuaded.

Perturb-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āro, to confuse, disturb.

Per-vēnio, -vēni, -ventum, -vonire, to come through, arrive at, reach.

Pes, pēdis, *m.*, a foot.

Pēt-o, -īvi, -itum, -ēre, to seek, ask, make for.

Philōsoph-us, -i, *m.*, a philosopher.

Piēt-us, -ātis (pius), *f.*, filial affection, dutifulness, piety.

Fig-et, -nit, -ēre, it grieves, annoys.
Fil-a, -ae, f., a ball.
Fisc-is, -is, m., a fish.
Plāc-eo, -ni, -itum, -ēre, to please;
placet, impers., it pleases.
Plācid-us, -a, -um, peaceful, gentle.
Plāt-o, -ōnis, m., Plato.
Plebs, plēbis, f., the common people.
Plēn-us, -a, -um, full.
Plēr-ique, -aeque, -āque, the most.
Pōul-um, -i, n., a bowl, cup.
Poen-a, -ae, f., satisfaction, punishment;
dare poenas, to suffer punishment;
sumēre poenas, to inflict punishment.
Poenit-et, -nit, -ēre, it repents,
 grieves, vexes.
Pōēt-a, -ae, m., a poet, artist.
Pollīc-or, -itus, -āri, to promise.
Pompēi-us, -i, m., Pompey.
Pompili-us, -i, m., Pompilius.
Pōm-um, -i, n., an apple, fruit.
Pōn-e, pōni, pōitum, pōnere, to
 place, station, lay aside.
Pōns, pontis, m., a bridge.
Pōpūl-us, -i, m., people, a nation.
Pōpūl-us, -i, f., a poplar tree.
Port-a, -ae, f., a gate, door, entrance.
Port-o, -avi, -ātum, -āre, to carry,
 bring.
Possūm, pōtui, posse, to be able.
Post, prep. with acc., after.
Postēr-us, -a, -um, following, next.
Postulāt-um, -i, n., a demand,
 request.
Postul-o, -avi, -ātum, -āre, to
 demand, ask.
Pōtest-as, -ātis, f., power, authority.
Pōt-ior, -itus, -iri, to possess, take
 possession of, be master of.
Praeb-eo, -ui, -itum, -ēre (*prae,*
habeo), to give, supply.
Praecept-or, -ōris, m., a master,
 tutor.
Praecept-um, -i, n., a precept, com-
 mand, maxim.
Praeclār-us, -a, -um, very clear,
 noble, famous

Praed-a, -ae, f., prey, booty, pillage.
Praed-o, -ōnis, m., a robber, high-
 wayman.
Praed-or, -ātus, -āri, to rob, spoil,
 plunder.
Praeficio, -feci, -fectum, -ficere,
 to put in authority, set over.
Praeli-um (or proeli-um), -i, n.,
 a battle, an engagement.
Praemi-um, -i, n., a reward, prize.
Praesidi-um, -i, n., a garrison,
 guard.
Praest-o, -iti, -ātum or -itum, -āre,
 to stand before, perform, exhibit.
Prae-sum, -fui, -esse, to be over,
 command.
Prec-or, -ātus, -āri, to pray, entreat.
Preli-um, -i, n., a price.
Primo, adv., at first, in the first
 place.
Primum, adv., first.
Prim-us, -a, -um, the first, chief.
Princeps, -ipis, foremost, chief;
as noun, a prince.
Principi-um, -i, n., a beginning,
 origin.
Privatim, adv., privately, apart.
Privat-us, -a, -um, deprived of,
 privato.
Priv-o, -avi, -ātum, -āre, to de-
 prive, bereave.
Pro, prep. with abl., before, instead
 of, on account of.
Prob-o, -avi, -ātum, -āre, to prove,
 approve, allow, esteem.
Procedo, -essi, -essum, -edere,
 to advance.
Proconsul, -ulis, m., a proconsul,
 deputy.
Prod-ō, -ii, -itum, -ire, to go forth.
Proficiscor, profectus, proficisci,
 to set out, advance.
Pro-fugio, -fugi, -fugitum, -fugere,
 to fly away, escape.
Progr-ēdior, -essus, -ēdi, to pro-
 ceed.
Prohib-eo, -ui, -itum, -ēre, to
 hinder, prevent.

Prō-jicio, -jēci, -jectum, -jicōre,
 to throw forth, prostrate; **prō-**
jicero so **ad pedes alicui,** to cast
 one's self at the feet of any one.
Prōmissum, -i, n., a promise.
Prō-mitto, -misi, -missum, -mit-
tēre, to throw forward, promise.
Prōpe, adv. and prep. with acc.,
 near.
Prō-pono, -posui, -positum, -ponere,
 to propose, proclaim, publish.
Propter, prep. with acc., on account
 of, for.
Prō-sum, -sui, -desse, to do good to.
Prōvinci-a, -ae, f., a province.
Proxim-us, -a, -um, nearest, last.
Prudenti-a, -ae (providētia), f.,
 prudence, wisdom.
Publice, adv., publicly.
Public-us, -a, -um (populus), public.
Publi-us, -i, m., Publius.
Pudet, puduit or pudītum est,
pudēre, impers., it shames.
Puell-a, -ae, f., a girl.
Puer, pueri, m., a boy.
Pugn-a, -ae, f., a battle, fight.
Pugn-o, -avi, -ātum, -āre, to fight.
Pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum, fairs,
 beautiful.
Pulchrūd-o, -inis, f., beauty,
 splendour.
Puls-o, -avi, -ātum, -āre (pelle),
 to knock at, beat.
Pūnic-us, -a, -um, Punic, Cartha-
 ginian.
Pūn-io, -ivi, -itum, -ire, to punish.
Pūr-us, -a, -um, pure.
Pūt-o, -avi, -ātum, -āre, to think,
 suppose.
Pyrrh-us, -i, m., Pyrrhus.
Pythagōr-as, -ae, m., Pythagoras.

Q

Quadrāginta, card. num., indecl.,
 forty.
Quae-ro, -sivi, -situm, -rēre, to
 inquire, ask, seek.

Quāl-is, -is, -e, of what kind,
 such as.
Quam, adv., how; **conj.,** as, than.
Quant-us, -a, -um, how much,
 how great.
Quart-us, -a, -um, the fourth.
Quāsi, adv., as if, as, as though.
Quātuor, card. num., indecl., four.
Quo, conj. (always affixed to another
word), and; -quo—-que, both—
 and.
Qui, quae, quod, rel. pron., who,
 which, that.
Quin, conj., because.
Quidam, quaedam, quoddam, indef.
pron., a certain one, some
 one.
Quidē, adv., indeed; **no quidem,**
 not even.
Quin, adv., why not? but that,
 that.
Quindēcim, card. num., indecl.,
 fifteen.
Quinquāgēsīm-us, -a, -um, the
 fiftieth.
Quinquāginta, card. num., indecl.,
 fifty.
Quinquo, card. num., indecl., five.
Quis, quae, quod or quid, interrog.
pron., who? which? what?
Quisquam, quaequam, quidquam
or quicquam, indef. pron., any
 person, anything.
Quisque, quaeque, quodque or
quidque, indef. pron., every
 one.
Quo, adv., whither, to what place,
 to what purpose; **quo—-e,** by
 how much—by so much.
Quo, conj., that, in order that.
Quod, conj., because.
Quōmōdus, adv., by so much the
 less, from; **after verbs of**
hindering, etc.
Quotī indecl. adj., how many?
Quōtidian-us, -a, -um, daily.
Quōtidie, adv., daily.
Quum, conj., when, because.

R

Rām-us, -i, *m.*, a branch.
 Rāpīd-us, -a, -um, rapid, quick, swift.
 Rāp-īo, -ui, -tum, -ēre, to seize, snatch, carry off, plunder.
 Rār-us, -a, -um, scarce, rare, unusual.
 Rāti-o, -ōnis (roor), *f.*, an account, reason, thought.
 Raurāc-i, -ōrum, *m. pl.*, the Rauraci.
 Rēc-ens, -entis, fresh, late, recent.
 Rēc-īpio, -cēpi, -ceptum, -cēpēre, to receive, take back.
 Rēct-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre, to read aloud, recite.
 Recte, *adv.*, directly, rightly, aright.
 Rect-us, -a, -um (rego), straight, right.
 Rēcūs-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre (re, causa), to refuse, reject.
 Redd-ō, -idi, -itum, -ēre, to restore, render, recompense.
 Rēd-ēo, -ii, -itum, -ire, to return, go back.
 Rēdintēgr-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre, to renew.
 Rē-dūco, -dūxi, -ductum, -ducēre, to lead back.
 Rē-fēro, -tūli, -lātum, -ferre, to carry back; referre potest, to retreat.
 Rē-fert, retūlit, *impers.* it concerns, is of importance to; refert omnium, it concerns all.
 Rē-ficō, -feci, -fectum, -ficēre, to repair, amend, renew.
 Rēgīn-a, -ae, *f.*, a queen.
 Regn-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre, to reign.
 Regn-um, -i, *n.*, a kingdom.
 Rēgo, rexi, rectum, regēre, to rule, govern, guide.
 Rēgūl-us, -i, *m.*, Regulus.
 Rē-linguo, -liqui, -lictum, -linguēre, to leave, abandon.
 Rēliqui-ae, -arum, *f. pl.*, the remains, remainder.

Rēliqu-us, -a, -um, remaining, the rest.
 Rēm-i, -ōrum, *m. pl.*, the Remi.
 Rēnunci-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre, to bring back word, proclaim, declare openly.
 Rē-pell-o, -pūli, -pulsum, -pollēre, to repel, drive back.
 Rēport-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre, to carry back, gain (a victory).
 Res, rei, *f.*, a thing, affair; res gestae, exploits.
 Rē-sisto, -stīti, -stītum, -sistēre, to resist, withstand, stop, halt.
 Respon-deo, -di, -sum, -dēre, to reply, answer.
 Respublica, reipublicae, *f.*, a commonwealth, state.
 Restit-uo, -ui, -ūtum, -uēre, to restore, repair, renew.
 Rē-tīneo, -tīnui, -tentum, -tinēre, to keep back, retain, restrain, detain.
 Rēvērēti-a, -ae, *f.*, reverence, respect.
 Rēvēr-eor, -itus, -ēri, to reverence, revere.
 Rēver-to, -ti, -sum, -tēre, *and* rever-tor, -sus, -ti, to turn back, return.
 Rēvōc-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre, to recall, call back, invite again.
 Rex, rēgis (rego), *m.*, a king, ruler.
 Rhēn-us, -i, *m.*, the Rhine.
 Rīp-a, -ae, *f.*, the bank of a river.
 Rēg-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre, to ask, beg.
 Rōm-a, -ae, *f.*, Rome.
 Rōmān-us, -a, -um, Roman; *as noun*, a Roman.
 Rōmūl-us, -i, *m.*, Romulus.
 Rūm-or, -ōris, *m.*, a rumour.
 Rump-o, rūpi, ruptum, rumpēre, to burst, break.
 Rue, rui, rūtum, (fut. part. rūturus), ruēre, to fall down, rush.
 Rus, rūris, *n.*, the country.
 Rūtūl-i, -ōrum, *m. pl.*, the Rutuli.

S

Sacer, *sacra*, *sacrum*, sacred, holy, divine.

Saepe, *adv.*, often.

Saevio, *-ivi*, *-itum*, *-ire*, to rage, be fierce.

Saevus, *-a*, *-um*, fierce, cruel, savage.

Salvus, *-utis*, *f.*, health, safety.

Salut-o, *-avi*, *-atum*, *-are*, to salute, greet.

Sanctus, *-a*, *-um*, sacred, holy.

Sapiens, *-entis*, wise.

Sapientia, *-ae*, *f.*, wisdom.

Sapio, *-ivi*, *-itum*, *-ire*, to savour, smell, taste, be wise.

Satis, *adv.*, enough; *habere satis*, to be satisfied.

Schola, *-ae*, *f.*, a school.

Scio, *-ivi*, *-itum*, *-ire*, to know, ordain, decree.

Scipio, *-onis*, *m.*, Scipio.

Scribo, *-psi*, *-ptum*, *-bere*, to write, compose, levy.

Secundus, *-a*, *-um*, second, next, prosperous, favourable; *res secundae*, prosperity.

Sed, *conj.*, but, however.

Sedeo, *sedi*, *sedum*, *sedere*, to sit, tarry, abide.

Sedulo, *-is*, *n.*, a seat, bench.

Semel, once.

Semper, *adv.*, always.

Senatus, *-us*, *m.*, the senate.

Senectus, *-utis*, *f.*, old age.

Senex, *senis*, *c.*, an old man or woman; *as adj.*, old.

Septem, *card. num.*, *indecl.*, seven.

Septies, *adv.*, seven times.

Septimus, *-a*, *-um*, the seventh.

Septingentesimus, *-a*, *-um*, the seven-hundredth.

Sepulchrum, *-i*, *n.*, a grave, tomb.

Sequar, *-i*, *-or*, *m. pl.*, the sequani.

Sequor, *secutus* or *sequutus*, *sequi*, to follow, hunt, pursue.

Sermo, *-onis*, *m.*, a speech, discourse.

Servo, *-io*, *-ivi*, *-itum*, *-ire*, to servo, be a slave, obey.

Servo, *-o*, *-avi*, *-atum*, *-are*, to keep, preserve, save.

Servus, *-i*, *m.*, a slave, servant, bondman.

Sex, *card. num.*, *indecl.*, six.

Sexaginta, *card. num.*, *indecl.*, sixty.

Si, *conj.*, if, seeing that, since, although.

Sic, *adv.*, so, thus.

Signum, *-i*, *n.*, a sign, signal, standard.

Silva, *-ae*, *f.*, a wood, forest.

Similis, *-is*, *-o*, like, similar.

Simul, at the same time.

Simulo, *-avi*, *-atum*, *-are*, to pretend, feign.

Sine, *prep. with abl.*, without.

Socrates, *-is*, *m.*, Socrates.

Sol, *solis*, *m.*, the sun.

Sol-co, *-itus*, *-ero*, to be wont, be accustomed.

Solum, *adv.*, only.

Solum, *-i*, *n.*, the soil, the ground.

Solus, *-a*, *-um*, *gen. solius*, only, alone, solitary.

Somnus, *-i*, *m.*, sleep.

Soror, *-oris*, *f.*, a sister.

Spacium, *-i*, *n.*, space, distance, space of time.

Species, *-ei*, *f.*, a form, sight, pretence; *per speciem*, under the pretence.

Specto, *-avi*, *-atum*, *-are*, to look at, behold.

Spēculat-or, *-oris*, *m.*, a beholder, observer, spy.

Spēcul-or, *-atus*, *-ari*, to watch, spy, observe.

Sper-o, *-avi*, *-atum*, *-are*, to hope, look for, expect.

Sper-es, *-ei*, *f.*, hope, expectation.

Splendidus, *-a*, *-um*, bright, famous, splendid.

Splend-or, -ōris, *m.*, brightness, beauty, pomp.

Stātim, *adv.*, instantly, immediately.

Stāti-o, -ōnis, *f.*, a station, post.

Stāt-us, -us, *m.*, a standing, state.

Stell-a, -ae, *f.*, a star, constellation.

Stīpendi-um, -i, *n.*, wages, pay.

Sto, stēti, statum, stāre, to stand; per me stat, it is owing to me.

Stūdi-um, -i, *n.*, zeal, study, desire.

Stultiti-a, -ae, *f.*, foolishness, folly.

Stult-us, -a, -um, foolish, silly; *as noun*, a fool, simpleton.

Suā-deo, -si, -sum, -dēre, to advise.

Sub, *prep. with acc. or abl.*, under, beneath.

Sūb-ēo, -ii, -itum, -ire, to go under, enter, undertake, undergo.

Sūbito, *adv.*, suddenly.

Succ-ēdo, -essi, -essum, -ēdēre, to succeed, follow, prosper.

Sui (*gen.*), *pers. pron.*, *c.*, of himself, herself, itself.

Sum, fui, esse, to be.

Summ-us, -a, -um, highest, greatest, chief.

Sūmo, sumpsī, sumptum, sumēre, to take, undertake, choose.

Sūper, *prep. with acc. or abl.*, above, over.

Sūperb-us, -a, -um (*super*), haughty, proud, disdainful, arrogant.

Sūp-er-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre, to go over, exceed, conquer.

Sūper-sum, -fui, -esse, to be over, remain, survive, abound.

Sus-tīneo, -tīni, -tentum, -tinēre, to support, maintain, endure.

Su-us, -a, -um, his own, her own, its own, their own.

T

Tāc-co, -ui, -itum, -ēre, to be silent.

Taed-et, -ūit, -ēre, it wears, disgusts.

Tāl-is, -is, -e, such, of such kind; talis—qualis, such—as.

Tam, *adv.*, so, so much.

Tāmen, *conj. and adv.*, notwithstanding, nevertheless, however.

Tandem, *adv.*, at length, at last.

Tanquam, *adv.*, as much as, as if, as.

Tantum, *adv.*, only.

Tant-us, -a, -um, so great, so much.

Tarquīni-us, -i, *m.*, Tarquinus.

Taur-us, -i, *m.*, a bull.

Tēl-um, -i, *n.*, a dart, weapon.

Tēm-erit-as, -ātia, *f.*, rashness, temerity.

Tempest-as, -ātis, *f.*, time, season, weather, tempest.

Templ-um, -i, *n.*, a temple.

Temp-us, -ōris, *n.*, time, opportunity, occasion.

Tenebr-ae, -arum, *f. pl.*, darkness, obscurity.

Tēn-co, -ui, -tum, -ēre, to hold, retain.

Terg-um, -i, *n.*, the back; a tergo, at the back.

Tern-i, -ae, -a, three by three, three each.

Terr-a, -ae, *f.*, the earth.

Terr-co, -ui, -itum, -ēre, to frighten, terrify.

Terti-us, -a, -um, the third.

Tīm-co, -ui, —, -ēre, to fear, to be afraid.

Tīmīd-us, -a, -um, timid, fearful.

Tīm-or, -ōris, *m.*, fear, apprehension.

Tōg-a, -ae, *f.*, a gown.

Tollo, sustūli, sublātum, tollēre, to take up, raise, kill.

Tōt-us, -a, -um, *gen. -ius*, the whole, all, every part of.

Trād-o, -idi, -itum, -ēre, to give up, deliver, surrender.

Trā-duc-o, -duxi, -ductum, -ducēre, to lead across, transfer.

Trāho, traxi, tractum, trahēre, to draw, drag.

Transcen-do, -di, -sum, -dēre, to climb over, rise above.
 Trans-ēo, -ii, -itum, -ire, to cross, pass over.
 Tres, tres, tria, *card. num.*, three.
 Tribūn-us, -i, *m.*, a tribune.
 Tridu-am, -i, *n.*, the space of three days.
 Triginta, *card. num.*, indecl., thirty.
 Trist-is, -is, -e, sad, heavy, melancholy.
 Trōj-a, -ae, *f.*, Troy.
 Tu, tui, *pers. pron.*, *c.*, thou, you.
 Tullag-i, -ōrum, *m. pl.*, the Tullangi.
 Tum, *adv.*, then, at that time.
 Tunc, *adv.*, then, at that time.
 Turn-us, -i, *m.*, Turnus.
 Turp-is, -is, -e, base, shameful, disgraceful.
 Turpiter, *adv.*, shamefully, disgracefully.
 Turr-is, -is, *f.*, a tower.
 Tūt-us, -a, -um, safe.

U

Ubi, *adv.*, where, when.
 Ull-us, -a, -um, *gen.* -ius, any.
 Ulteri-or, -or, -as, further.
 Ultim-us, -a, -um, furthest, last, latest.
 Umbr-a, -ae, *f.*, a shadow, shade.
 Una, *adv.*, together, at the same time.
 Unde, *adv.*, whence.
 Unquam, *adv.*, ever.
 Un-us, -a, -um, *gen.* unus, *card. num.*, one.
 Urbs, urbis, *f.*, a city.
 Us-us, -us, *m.*, use, experience.
 Ut, *conj.*, that, so that, how.
 Util-is, -is, -e, useful, serviceable.
 Utor, utus, ūti, to use, employ.
 Utrum, *adv. and conj.*, whether.

V

Vacc-a, -ae, *f.*, a cow.
 Vāc-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre, to be empty, be unoccupied, be at leisure.
 Vāl-eo, -ui, -itum, -ēre, to be in good health, prevail, be strong.
 Vāllid-us, -a, -um, powerful, strong, valiant.
 Vast-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre, to lay waste.
 Vel, *conj.*, or; vel—vel, either—or.
 Vēnācū-am, -i, *n.*, poison.
 Vēnār-or, -ātus, -āri, to adore, worship, venerate.
 Vēnio, vēni, ventum, venīro, to come.
 Vēnt-us, -i, *m.*, the wind.
 Ver, vēris, *n.*, spring.
 Verb-um, -i, *n.*, a word.
 Vērisimīl-is, -is, -e, likely.
 Verto, vorti, versum, vertōre, to turn, change.
 Vēr-am, -i, *n.*, the truth.
 Vēr-us, -a, -um, true, real.
 Ves-ter, -tra, -trum, your, yours.
 Vētus, vetēris, old, ancient.
 Vi-a, -ae, *f.*, a way, path.
 Vict-or, -ōris (vīneo), *m.*, a conqueror, victor; *fem.* victr-ix, -icis; exercitus victor, a victorious army; copiae victricēs, victorious forces; arma victricia, victorious arms.
 Victōri-a, -ae, *f.*, a victory.
 Vīo-us, -i, *m.*, a village, street.
 Vīdeo, vīdi, visum, vidēre, to see, behold, view; *pass.* videor, to be seen, seem.
 Vīginti, *card. num.*, indecl., twenty.
 Vīneo, vīci, victum, vīcōre, to conquer, vanquish.
 Vincīl-um, -i (vincio), *n.*, a chain.
 Vīndīc-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre, to avenge, claim.

Vin-um, -i, *n.*, wine.

Vir, vīri, *m.*, a man, hero.

Virgili-us, -i, *m.*, Virgil.

Virt-us, -ūtis (vir), *f.*, bravery, virtue.

Vis, *gen.*, vim, vi, *f.*, strength, force; *plur.*, vires, virium.

Vit-a, -ae, *f.*, life.

Viti-um, -i, *n.*, vice.

Vivo, vixi, vietum, vivēre, to live.

Vix, *adv.*, scarcely, hardly, with difficulty.

Voc-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre, to call, invite, name.

Vol-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre, to fly.

Vōle, volui, velle, to be willing.

Vōlupt-as, -ātis, *f.*, pleasure, enjoyment.

Vox, vōcis, *f.*, the voice.

Valnēr-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre, to wound.

Valn-us, -ēris, *n.*, a wound.

Vult-us, -us, *m.*, the countenance, face.

ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

For Numerals, see p. 25.

A

Able (to be), possum, potui, posse.
 Abuso, ab-ûtor, -ûsus, -ûti.
 Accompany, comît-or, -âtus, -âri.
 Accuse, accûs-o, -âvi, -âtum, -âre.
 Act, facio, feci, factum, facere.
 Admire, admîr-or, -âtus, -âri.
 Adorn, orn-o, -âvi, -âtum, -âre.
 Advance, pro-cêdo, -cessi, -cessum, -cedere.
 Adversity, res adversæ, *f. plur.*
 Advice, consili-um, -i, *n.*
 Æneas, Aenê-as, -æ, *m.*
 Affairs, res, rerum, *f.*
 Africa, Afric-a, -æ, *f.*
 After, post.
 Age, æt-as, -âtis, *f.*; old age, senect-us, -ûtis, *f.*
 Age, abhinc.
 Agreed (it is), const-at, -itit, -âre.
 All, omn-is, -is, -e; tot-us, -a, -um, *gen. -ius.*
 Also, etiam.
 Always, semper.
 Ambassador, legât-us, -i, *m.*
 Among, inter; to be among, inter-sum, -sui, -esse.
 And, et; ac, atque.
 Anger, iracundi-a, -æ, *f.*; ir-a, -æ, *f.*
 Animal, anim-al, -âlis, *n.*
 Announce, nunti-o, -âvi, -âtum, -âre.
 Any, ull-us, -a, -um; any one, quisquam.

Appear, videor, visus, vidêri.
 Apple, pom-um, -i, *n.*
 Approve of, prob-o, -âvi, -âtum, -âre.
 Ariovistus, Ariovist-us, -i, *m.*
 Arms, arm-a, -orum, *n.*
 Army, exercit-us, -us, *m.*
 Arrival, advent-us, -us, *m.*
 Arrive, perv-enio, -ëni, -entum, -enire.
 Ashamed (I am), pudet me; pud-et, -uit, -ere, *imper.*
 Asia, Asi-a, -æ, *f.*
 Ask, pet-o, -ivi, -itum, -ere; rog-o, -âvi, -âtum, -âre.
 Assembly, concili-um, -i, *n.*
 Assist, auxili-or, -âtus, -âri.
 Assistance, auxili-um, -i, *n.*
 Athens, Athên-æ, -arum, *f.*
 Attack, oppugn-o, -âvi, -âtum, -âre;
 Attack, impet-us, -us, *m.*
 Attempt, con-or, -âtus, -âri.
 Atticus, Attic-us, -i, *m.*
 Augustus, August-us, -i, *m.*

B

Baud, man-us, -us, *f.*
 Bank, rip-a, -æ, *f.*
 Barbarian, barbâr-us, -a, -um.
 Base, turp-is, -is, -e.
 Battle, praeli-um, -i, *n.*
 Be, sum, sui, esse.
 Bear, fero, tuli, latum, ferre.
 Beautiful, pul-cher, -chra, -chrum.

Beauty, pulchritūd-o, -inis, *f.*
 Because, quod.
 Become, fio, factus, fieri; evā-do, -si, -sum, -dēre.
 Beg, rog-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre; pot-o, -īvi, -itum, -ēre.
 Begin, in-co, -ii, -itum, -ire.
 Beginning, initi-um, -i, *n.*
 Behove, oport-et, -uit, -ēre, *impers.*
 Believe, cred-o, -idi, -itum, -ēre.
 Below (*adj.*), min-or, -or, -us; (*prep.*), infra.
 Beseech, or-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre.
 Betake oneself, se recipēre or committēre.
 Better, meli-or, -or, -us.
 Bird, av-is, -is, *f.*
 Body, corp-us, -ōris, *n.*
 Book, liber, libri, *m.*
 Born (to be), nascor, natus, nasci.
 Boy, pu-er, -eri, *m.*
 Brave, fort-is, -is, -e.
 Bravely, fortiter.
 Bravery, virt-us, -ūtis, *f.*
 Bread, pan-is, -is, *m.*
 Break out, orior, ortus, oriri.
 Bridge, pons, pontis, *m.*
 Bring, fero, tuli, latum, ferre; bring war on, bellum inferre (*with dat.*).
 Britain, Britanni-a, -ae, *f.*
 Broad, lat-us, -a, -um.
 Brother, fra-ter, -tris, *m.*
 Brundisium, Brundisi-um, -i, *n.*
 Build (as a house), aedific-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre; (a bridge), facio, feci, factum, facero; (a city), con-do, -didi, -ditum, -dēre.
 Bull, taur-us, -i, *m.*
 Burden, on-us, -ēris, *n.*
 But, sed.

C

Cæsar, Cæs-ar, -āris, *m.*
 Call, appell-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre; voc-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre.
 Camp, castr-a, -ōrum, *n.*

Cannæ, Cann-ae, -ārum, *f.*
 Care, cur-a, -ae, *f.*
 Carry, fero, tuli, latum, ferre; port-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre; carry on, gero, gessi, gestum, gerere.
 Carthage, Carthāg-o, -inis, *f.*
 Catiline, Catilin-a, -ae, *m.*
 Cause, caus-a, -ae, *f.*
 Cause, cur-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre.
 Cavalry, equitāt-us, -us, *m.*
 Certain, cert-us, -a, -um.
 Chain, vincūl-um, -i, *n.*
 Change, mut-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre.
 Chief, princ-eps, -ipis, *c.*
 Children, liber-i, -ōrum, *m.*
 Choose, e.g., I choose, libet mihi; lib-et, -uit, -ēre, *impers.*
 Christ, Christ-us, -i, *m.*
 Cicero, Cicer-o, -ōnis, *m.*
 Citizen, civ-is, -is, *c.*
 City, urba, urbis, *f.*
 Civil, civil-is, -is, -e.
 Clemency, clementi-a, -ae, *f.*
 Colour, col-or, -ōris, *m.*
 Come, venio, veni, ventum, venire; come together, conv-ēnio, -ēni, -entum, -enire.
 Command, impēr-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre; have command of, prae-sum, -fui, -esse.
 Common, commūn-is, -is, -e.
 Compel, cogo, coēgi, coactum, cogere.
 Conceal, cel-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre.
 Condemn, damn-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre; to condemn to death, capitis damnare.
 Confess, conf-iteor, -essus, -itēri.
 Congratulate, gratul-or, -ūtus, -āri.
 Conquer, vinco, vici, victum, vincere.
 Conqueror, vict-or, -ōris, *m.*
 Conspiracy, conjurati-o, -ōnis, *f.*
 Consul, cons-ul, -ulīs, *c.*
 Consult, cons-ulo, -ului, -ultum, -ulere.
 Content, contented, content-us, -a, -um.

Corn, frument-um, -i, *n.*; to col-
lect corn, frument-or, -ātus, -āri.
Country, rus, ruris, *n.*; regi-o,
-ōula, *f.*; one's native country,
patri-a, -ae, *f.*
Countryman (one's), civ-is, -is, *c.*
Courage, virt-us, -ūtis, *f.*
Covetous, avār-us, -a, -um.
Cross, trans-co, -ii, -itum, -ire.
Crown, coron-a, -ae, *f.*
Cruel, crudēl-is, -is, -o.
Cruelty, crudelit-as, -ātis, *f.*
Cultivato, colo, colui, cultum,
colere.
Cup, pecūl-um, -i, *n.*
Cut off (=kill), interf-icio, -ēci,
-ctum, -icēre.

D

Daugor, pericūl-um, -i, *n.*
Darkness, teuebr-ac, -ārum, *f.*
Dart, tel-um, -i, *n.*
Daughter, fili-a, -ae, *f.*
Day, dies, dici, *m.* or *f.*; two days,
bidu-um, -i, *n.*
Dead, mortu-us, -a, -um.
Dear, car-us, -a, -um.
Death, mors, mortis, *f.*
Deceitful, fallo, fefelli, falsum, fallere.
Deed, fact-um, -i, *n.*
Deep, alt-us, -a, -um.
Defeat, clad-es, -is, *f.*
Defend, defen-do, -di, -sum, -dēre.
Delay, mor-or, -ātus, -āri.
Deliberato, deliber-o, -āvi, -ātum,
-āre.
Delight, delect-o, āvi, ātum, āre.
Demand, postūl-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āro.
Demosthenes, Demosthēn-es, -is, *m.*
Doubt, neg-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āro.
Depart, disc-ēdo, -essi, -cessum,
-edēre.
Desire, studi-um, -i, *n.*
Desire, cup-io, -i-vi, -itum, -ēro;
volo, volui, velle; desire rather,
antep-ūo, -osui, -osūtum, -ouēre;
male, malui, malle.

Desirous, cupīd-us, -a, -um.
Despise, aspern-or, -ātus, -āri.
Die, mor-ior, -tuus, -i.
Difficult, difficil-is, -is, -o.
Diligent, diligen-s, gen. -tis.
Direction, pars, partis, *f.*
Disappear, fugio, fugi, fugitum,
fugere.
Discompose, perturb-o, -āvi, -ātum,
-āre.
Disgraceful, turp-is, -is, -o.
Dismiss, dim-itto, -isi, -issum,
-ittēre.
Distant (to be), ab-sum, -fui, -esse.
Distinguished, insign-is, -is, -o.
Divitiacus, Divitiac-us, -i, *m.*
Do, facio, feci, factum, facere; ago,
egi, actum, agere; do good,
prosum, profui, prodesse.
Dog, canis, canis, *c.*
Doubt (there is), dubium est.
Doubt, dubit-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āro.
Dove, columb-a, -ae, *f.*
Draw, tra-ho, -xi, -ctum, -hēre.
Duty, mun-us, -eris, *n.*
Dwell, habit-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre.

E

Eagle, aquil-a, -ae, *f.*
Easily, facilo.
Easy, facil-is, -is, -o.
Eat, edo, edi, esum, edere.
Edinburgh, Edinburg-um, -i, *n.*
Elect, el-igo, -ēgi, -ectum, -igere.
Empire, imperi-um, -i, *n.*
Encounter, sub-co, -ii, -itum, -ire.
Encourage, hort-or, -ātus, -āri.
End, fin-is, -is, *m.* or *f.*; put an
end to, facere suum.
Endeavour, con-or, -ātus, -āri.
Enemy, inimic-us, -i, *m.*; host-is,
-is, *c.*
Engaged in (to be), inter-sum,
-fui, -esse.
Equal, acquil-is, -is, -o.
Erect, str-uo, -uxi, -actum, -uere.
Err, err-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āro.

Establish, confirm-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre.
 Esteem, aestim-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre.
 Ever, unquam.
 Evil, mal-um, -i, n.
 Exhort, cohort-or, -ātus, -āri.
 Expel, exp-ello, -ūli, -ulsum, -ellere.
 Experience, experiēti-a, -ae, f.;
 us-us, -us, m.
 Eye, ocul-us, -i, m.

F

Famous, insign-is, -is, -a.
 Farmer, agricōl-a, -ae, m.
 Father, pater, patris, m.
 Fault, culp-a, -ae, f.; peccāt-um, -i, n.
 Favour, grati-a, -ae, f.; benefici-um, -i, n.
 Fear, venēr-or, -ātus, -āri; metu-o, -i, —, -ēre; tim-eo, -ui, —, -ēre; ver-eor, -itus, -āri.
 Few, pauc-i, -ae, -a.
 Field, ager, agri, m.
 Fight, pugn-a, -ae, f.
 Fight, pugn-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre.
 Fill, impl-eo, -ēvi, -ētum, -ēre.
 Find, inv-ēnio, -ēni, -entum, -enire.
 Fine, pulch-er, -ra, -rum.
 Finish, conf-icio, -ēci, -ectum, -icere.
 Flee, fugio, fugi, fugitum, fugere.
 Flight, fug-a, -ae, f.; put to flight, fug-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre.
 Flourish, flor-eo, -ui, —, -ēre.
 Flower, flos, floris, m.
 Follow, sequor, secutus, sequi.
 Folly, stultiti-a, -ae, f.
 Fool, stult-us, -i, m.
 Foot, pes, pedis, m.; (infantry), pedīt-es, -um, m.; the foot of the mountain, imus mons.
 Force, vis, vis, f.; forces, copi-ae, -arum, f.
 Forget, obl-iviscor, -itus, -ivisci.
 Former—latter, ille—hic.

Fort, castell-um, -i, n.
 Fortify, mun-īo, -īvi, -ītum, -īre.
 Fortune, fortun-a, -ae, f.
 Found, con-dō, -didi, -ditum, -dēre.
 Friend, amic-us, -i, m.
 Fruit, fruct-us, -us, m.

G

Gain a victory, victoriam reportāre.
 Galba, Galb-a, -ae, m.
 Garden, hort-us, -i, m.
 Gate, port-a, -ae, f.
 Gaul, Galli-a, -ae, f.
 Gauls, Gall-i, -ōrum, m.
 General, dux, ducis, c.
 Germans, Germān-i, -ōrum, m.
 Gift, don-um, -i, n.
 Girl, puell-a, -ae, f.
 Give, dō, dedi, datum, dāre.
 Glory, glori-a, -ae, f.
 Go, eo, ivi, itum, ire; go into, in-eo, -ii, -itum, -īre.
 God, De-us, -i, m.
 Good, bon-us, -a, -um; do good, prosum, profui, prodesse.
 Govern, gubern-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre.
 Gown, tog-a, -ae, f.
 Great, magn-us, -a, -um; how great, quant-us, -a, -um; so great, tant-us, -a, -um.
 Greek, Græc-us, -a, -um.
 Grieve, pig-et, -uit, -ēre, *impers.*
 Ground, hum-us, -i, f.
 Guide, dux, ducis, c.

H

Hannibal, Hannib-al, -ālis, m.
 Happy, fel-ix, *gen.* -icis; beāt-us, -a, -um.
 Hasten (or make haste), festin-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre.
 Hatred, odi-um, -i, n.
 Have, hab-eo, -ui, -itum, -ēre.
 Head, cap-ut, -itis, n.; to be at the head of, prae-sum, -fui, -csse.
 Hear, aud-īo, -īvi, -ītum, -īre.

Help, auxili-um, -i, *n*.
 Help, adj-ivo, -āvi, -ūtum, -avāro.
 Helvetican, Helveti-us, -a, -um.
 Helvotii, Helveti-i, -ōrum, *m*.
 Here, hic; (=hithor), huc.
 High, alt-us, -a, -um.
 Hinder, prohib-co, -ui, -itum, -ēre.
 Hither, huc.
 Hold, ten-co, -ui, -tum, -ēre;
 inab-co, -ui, -itum, -ēre.
 Home, dom-us, -i, *f*.
 Honour, hon-or, -ōris, *m*.
 Honour, honōr-o, -āvi, -ūtum, -āre.
 Hope, sper-o, -āvi, -ūtum, -āre.
 Horse, equ-us, -i, *m*.; (=cavalry),
 equit-es, -um, *m*.

Hostage, obs-es, -idis, *c*.
 Hour, hor-a, -ae, *f*.
 House, dom-us, -us or -i, *f*.
 How? quomodo? how great?
 quant-us, -a, -um? how many?
 quot? how long? quamdiu?

I

I, ego, mei, *c*.
 Idle, in-ers, gen. -ertis.
 Idleness, ignavi-a, -ae, *f*.
 If, si.
 Ignorant, ignār-us, -a, -um.
 Ignorant of (to be), nesc-io, -īvi,
 -itum, -īre.
 Imitate, imit-or, -ātus, -āri.
 Importance to (it is of), refert,
 refert, refert.
 Indolence, ignavi-a, -ae, *f*.
 Inform, facere certiorum.
 Inhabitant, incol-a, -ae, *c*.
 Injury, injuri-a, -ae, *f*.
 Inquire, quae-ro, -īvi, -situm, -rere.
 Interest of (to be tho), inter-est,
 -suit, -esse.
 Invoke, iuvōc-o, -āvi, -ūtum, -āre.
 Italy, Itali-a, -ae, *f*.

J

Join, jun-go, -xi, -ctum, -guro; to
 join battle, committere praelium.

Judgment, judici-um, *i, n*.
 Just, acqu-us, -a, -um.

K

Keep, serr-o, -āvi, -ūtum, -āre;
 (of promises), praest-o, -īti, -itum,
 -āre; keep off, prohib-co, -ui,
 -itum, -ēre.
 Kind, benign-us, -a, -um.
 King, rex, regia, *m*.
 Kingdom, regn-um, -i, *n*.
 Know, scio, scivi, scitum, scire.

L

Large, magn-us, -a, -um.
 Last, ultim-us, -a, -um.
 Lavinium, Lavini-um, -i, *n*.
 Law, lex, legis, *f*.
 Lay down, dep-uo, -osui, -osūtum,
 -onere.
 Lead, ducō, duxi, ductum, ducere;
 lead across, transducō; lead
 out, educō.
 Leader, dux, ducis, *c*.
 Learn, disco, didici, —, discere;
 learn or learn of, cogn-osco,
 -ōvi, -itum, -oscere.
 Learned, doct-us, -a, -um.
 Learning, litē-ac, -arum, *f*.
 Legion, legi-o, -ōnis, *f*.
 Lesson, lecti-o, -ōnis, *f*.
 Letter, epistōl-a, -ae, *f*.
 Liberate, liber-o, -āvi, -ūtum, -āre.
 Liberty, libert-as, -atis, *f*.
 Lie or tell a lie, ment-ior, -itus, -iri.
 Life, vit-a, -ae, *f*.
 Like, simil-is, -is, -o.
 Likely, verisimil-is, -is, -o.
 Little, parv-us, -a, -um.
 Live, vivo, vixi, victum, vivere.
 Lofty, cels-us, -a, -um.
 Long (*adj.*), long-us, -a, -um;
 (*adv.*), diu.
 Lose, am-itto, -isi, -issum, -ittēre.
 Lot, sort, sortis, *f*.
 Love, am-or, -ōris, *m*.
 Love, am-o, -āvi, -ūtum, -āre.

M

Madness, insani-a, -ao, *f.*
 Make, facio, feci, factum, facere.
 Man, vir, viri, *m.*; hom-o, -inis, *m.*
 Mantua, Mantu-a, -ao, *f.*
 Many, mult-us, -a, -um; how many? quot?
 March, iter, itinēris, *n.*; to march, iter facere.
 Master, magis-ter, -tri, *m.*; precept-or, -ōris, *m.*; become master of, pot-ior, -itus, -iri.
 Matter, res, rei, *f.*
 May, *c.g.*, I may, licet mihi; lie-at, -it, -ēro.
 Meeting, concili-um, -i, *n.*
 Messala, Messāl-a, -ac, *m.*
 Messenger, nunti-us, -i, *m.*
 Mile, millo passus (*see* p. 26).
 Milk, lac, lactis, *n.*
 Mind, anīm-us, -i, *m.*
 Modest, modest-us, -a, -um.
 Money, pecuni-a, -ac, *f.*
 Moon, lun-a, -ao, *f.*
 Mother, mator, matris, *f.*
 Mountain, mous, montis, *m.*
 Much (*adj.*), mult-us, -a, -um.
 Much (*adv. with comparative*), multo.
 Muse, mus-a, -ac, *f.*
 My, me-us, -a, -um.

N

Name, nom-en, -inis, *n.*
 Nation, gens, gentis, *f.*
 Nature, natūr-a, -ao, *f.*
 Near (*adj.*), propinqu-us, -a, -um; (*adv.*), propo; nearer, propi-or, -or, -us; nearest, proxim-us, -a, -um.
 Need, og-co, -ui, —, -ēro.
 Neglect, nogl-igo, -exi, -ectum, -igere.
 Neighbour, finitīm-us, -i, *m.*
 Never, nunquam.
 New, nov-us, -a, -um.

Night, nox, noctis, *f.*
 Nobody, nem-o, -inis, *c.*
 Not, non.
 Nothing, nihil (*indeclinable*), *n.*
 Now, nunc, jam.
 Numa, Num-a, -ac, *m.*

O

Obey, par-co, -ui, -itum, -ēro; obēd-io, -ivi, -itum, -ire.
 Obtain, adipiscor, adeptus, adipisci.
 Occupy, occup-o, -avi, -itum, -āre.
 Often, saepe.
 Old, senex, *gen.* senis.
 Once, semel; (=formerly), olim.
 One, un-us, -a, -um, *gen.* -ius.
 Only, modo.
 Or, aut, vel, siro; whether—or, utrum—an; or not, necno.
 Oration, orati-o, -ōnis, *f.*
 Orator, orāt-or, -ōris, *m.*
 Order, impēr-o, -avi, -itum, -āro; ju-beo, -asi, -assum, -bēro.
 Orgotrix, Orgetūr-ix, -igis, *m.*
 Other, another, ali-us, -a, -ud, *gen.* alius.
 Ought, deb-co, -ui, -itum, -ēro.
 Our, nost-er, -ra, -rum.
 Overcome, vinco, vici, victum, vincere.
 Overtake, consē-quor, -cūtus, -qui.
 Owe, deb-co, -ui, -itum, -ēro; it is owing to me, per me stat.

P

Paper, chart-a, -ac, *f.*
 Parent, par-ens, -entis, *c.*
 Part, pars, partis, *f.*
 Pass over, trans-co, -ii, -itum, -ire.
 Past, praeterit-us, -a, -um.
 Peace, pax, pacis, *f.*
 Perform, fun-gor, -ctus, -gi.
 Persuade, persu-ādeo, -āsi, -āsum, -ādēro.
 Philosopher, philosōph-us, -i, *m.*
 Physician, medic-us, -i, *m.*

Piso, Pis-o, -ōnis, *m.*
 Pity, misē-ēt, -uit, -ēre, *impers.*
 Place, loc-us, -i, *m.*
 Plain, camp-us, -i, *m.*
 Play, in-do, -si, -sum, -dēre.
 Plead, di-co, -xi, -ctum, -cēre.
 Pleasant, jucund-us, -a, -um.
 Please, plac-co, -ui, -itum, -ēre.
 Pompey, Pompei-us, -i, *m.*
 Poor, paup-er, *gen.* -ēris; in-ops, -ōpis.
 Possession of (obtain), pot-ior, -itus, -iri.
 Powerful, pot-ens, *gen.* -entis.
 Praise, laus, laudis, *f.*
 Praise, laud-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre.
 Prefer, malo, malui, malle.
 Prepare, par-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre.
 Pretend, simūl-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre.
 Prevent, prohib-co, -ui, -itum, -ēre.
 Price, preti-um, -i, *n.*
 Prize, praemi-um, -i, *n.*
 Promise, promitt-am, -i, *n.*
 Promise, pollic-cor, -itus, -ēri.
 Property, bon-a, -ōrum, *n.*; all my property, omnia mea.
 Prosperity, res secundae, *f. plur.*
 Proud, superb-us, -a, -um.
 Province, provinci-a, -ae, *f.*
 Pursue, persē-quer, -cutus, -qui.

Q

Queen, regin-a, -ae, *f.*
 Quickly, celeriter.

R

Rapid, rapid-us, -a, -um.
 Rather (have), malo, malui, malle.
 Read, lego, legi, lectum, legēre.
 Readily, libenter.
 Ready, parāt-us, -a, -um.
 Receive, acc-īpio, -ēpi, -eptum, -ipēre.
 Recollection, memori-a, -ae, *f.*
 Refuse, nolo, nolui, nollo.
 Regard as, hab-co, -ui, -itum, -ēre.

Reign, regn-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre.
 Remain, man-co, -si, -sum, -ere.
 Remember, memoria teneo; nemi-
 In-I, -isso; remin-iscor, —, -isci.
 Renew, redintēgr-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre.
 Repent, poenit-ēt, -uit, -ēre, *impers.*
 Report, renunti-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre.
 Resist, resisto, restiti, restitum, resistēre.
 Resolve, constit-uo, -ui, -ūtum, -uēre.
 Restrain, prohib-co, -ui, -itum, -ēre.
 Return, red-co, -ii, -itum, -ire; rever-to, -ti, -sum, -tēro; rever-tor, -sus, -ti.
 Reverece, rever-cor, -itus, -ēri.
 Reward, praemi-um, -i, *n.*
 Rhine, Rhen-us, -i, *m.*
 Rich, div-es, *gen.* -itis.
 Right, acqu-us, -a, -um.
 Rightly, recto.
 Rip, natūr-us, -a, -um.
 Rise, orior, ortus, oriri.
 River, flum-en, -inis, *n.*
 Roman, Romān-us, -a, -um.
 Rome, Rom-a, -ae, *f.*
 Remulus, Romūl-us, -i, *m.*
 Rent, fundo, fudi, fustum, fundēre.
 Rule, rego, rexi, rectum, regēre.

S

Same, idem, eūdem, Idem.
 Save, serv-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre.
 Say, dico, dixi, dictum, dicēre;
 say . . . not, neg-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre.
 Scarce, rar-us, -a, -um.
 Scarcely, vix.
 Scholar, discipul-us, -i, *m.*
 School, schol-a, -ae, *f.*
 Scipio, Scipi-o, -ōnis, *m.*
 Sea, mare, maris, *n.*
 Season, temp-us, -ōris, *n.*
 Seat, sedil-e, -is, *n.*; sed-es, -is, *f.*
 Second, secund-us, -a, -um.

See, video, vidi, visum, vidēre.
 Seem, videor, visus, vidēri.
 Seize, occup-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre.
 Senate, senāt-us, -us, *m.*
 Send, mitto, misi, missum, mittēre.
 Sequani, Sequān-i, -ōrum, *m.*
 Servant, serv-us, -i, *m.*
 Set out for, proficiscor, profectus, proficisci.
 Set over, praef-icio, -ēcī, -ectum, -icēre.
 Short, brev-is, -is, -e.
 Shut, clau-do, -si, -sum, -dēre.
 Signal, sign-um, -i, *n.*
 Signal, insign-is, -is, -a.
 Since, quum.
 Sing, cano, cecini, cantum, canēre.
 Sit, sedeo, sedī, sessum, sedēre.
 Skilful, perit-us, -a, -um.
 Slave, serv-us, -i, *m.*; to be a slave, serv-io, -īvi, -itum, -īre.
 Slay, interf-icio, -ēcī, -ectum, -icēre.
 Small, parv-us, -a, -um; *comp. minor; sup. minimus.*
 So, sic, ita, tam, adeo.
 Soldier, mil-es, -itis, *c.*
 Sometimes, nonnunquam.
 Son, fili-us, -i, *m.*
 Song, carm-en, -inis, *n.*
 Soon, cito; as soon as, quum primum, simul atque.
 Sorrowful, trist-is, -is, -a.
 Spare, parco, peperi, parsum or paroitum, parcēre.
 Speech, serm-o, -ōnis, *m.*; orati-o, -ōnis, *f.*
 Spend (life), ago, agi, actum, agēre.
 Spirited, acer, acris, acre.
 Splendid, splendīd-us, -a, -um.
 Spring, ver, veris, *n.*
 State, civit-as, -ātis, *f.*
 Station, stati-o, -ōnis, *f.*
 Stay, man-eo, -si, -sum, -ēre.
 Stone, lap-is, -idis, *m.*
 Story, fabul-a, -ae, *f.*
 Strengthen, alo, alui, alitum or altum, alēre.
 Strive, cōf-tor, -xus or -sus, -ti.

Summer, aest-us, -ātis, *f.*
 Summon, voc-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre.
 Sun, sol, solis, *m.*
 Surround, circumv-ēnio, -ēni, -entum, -enīre.
 Survive, super-sum, -fui, -esse.
 Sustain, acc-ipio, -ēpi, -eptum, -ipēre.
 Sweet, dulc-is, -is, -a.

T

Take, capio, cepi, captum, capēre; sum-o, -psi, -ptum, -ēre; (spoken of a city), expugn-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre.
 Teach, doceo, docui, doctum, docēre.
 Tell, dico, dixi, dictum, dicēre.
 Temple, templ-um, -i, *n.*
 That, ill-a, -a, -ud; is, ea, id.
 Then, tum, tunc; deinde.
 There, ibi; (=thither), co.
 Thing, res, rei, *f.*
 Think, cogit-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre.
 Third, terti-us, -a, -um.
 This, hic, haec, hoc.
 Thou, tu, tui, *c.*
 Three-fourths, tres partes.
 Through, per.
 Throw, jacio, jeci, jactum, jacēre; conj-icio, -ēcī, -ectum, -icēre.
 Tiberius, Tiberi-us, -i, *m.*
 Time, temp-us, -ōris, *n.*; spati-um, -i, *n.*
 To-day, hodie.
 To-morrow, cras.
 Town, oppid-um, -i, *n.*
 Tree, arb-or, -ōris, *f.*
 Troops, copi-ae, -arum, *f.*
 True, ver-us, -a, -um.
 Two, duo, duae, duo.

U

Uncertain, incert-us, -a, -um.
 Understand, intell-igo, -exi, -ectum, -igēre.
 Unjust, injust-us, -a, -um.

Unoccupied (to be), vac-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āro.

Unwilling (to be), nolo, nolui, nolle.

Use, utor, usus, uti.

Useful, utilis, -is, -e.

V

Vain, superb-us, -a, -um.

Value, aestim-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āro.

Vanquish, vinco, vici, victum, vincere.

Vesta, Vest-a, -ae, f.

Vice, viti-um, -i, n.

Victorious, vict-or, -ōris, fem. victr-ix, -icis.

Victory, victori-a, -ae, f.

Virgil, Virgil-us, -i, m.

Virtue, virt-us, -ūtis, f.

W

Wage war, gerere bellum.

Wait for, expect-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre.

Walk, ambūl-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre.

Wall, mur-us, -i, m.

Wanting (to be), de-sum, -sui, -esse.

War, bell-um, -i, n.

Warlike, bellicōs-us, -a, -um; bellic-us, -a, -um.

Warn, mon-co, -ni, -itum, -ēre.

Way, vi-a, -ae, f.; iter, itinēris, n.

Wear, fess-us, -a, -um.

Wear, tacē-ct, -ult, -ēre, impers.

Weep, fl-co, -eri, -ctum, -ēre.

Well, bene.

What? quis, quae, quid or quod?

(=that which), id quod; what kind, qual-is, -is, -e.

When, quum; *interrog.* quando?

Where? ubi? (=whither?) quo?

Whether, utrum.

Which, qui, quae, quod.

Which? quis, quae, quid or quod?

which (of two)? uter, utra,

utrum? which (in order or number)? quot-us, -a, -um?

Who (relative), qui, quae, quod.

Whole, tot-us, -a, -um.

Why? cur?

Willing (to be), volo, volui, velle;

to be more willing, malo, malui, malle.

Wind, vent-us, i, m.

Wine, vin-um, -i, n.

Wisdom, sapienti-a, -ae, f.

Wise, sapi-ens, gen. -entis.

Wish, volo, volui, velle.

Without, sine.

Woman, femīn-a, -ae, f.

Wood, silv-a, -ae, f.

Word, verb-um, -i, n.; to bring

word, nunti-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre.

Work, op-us, -eris, n.

World, mund-us, -i, m.

Worship, colo, colui, cultum, colēre.

Worthy, dign-us, -a, -um.

Wound, vulner-o, -āvi, -ātum, -āre.

Write, scri-bo, -psi, -ptum, -bēre.

Y

Year, ann-us, -i, m.

Yesterday, heri.

Young, adolesc-ens, gen. -entis.

Your, tu-us, -a, -um; vest-er, -ra,

-rum.

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